

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH

Chairman, Magazine Committee, 8 Lafayette St.,
Albany, N. Y.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

Editor, Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

Genealogical Editor, The Portner, Washington, D. C.

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BY THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Objects of this Society are

- (1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.
- (2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.
- (3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The D. A. R. Magazine is the Society's Official Publication. It Stands—

For love of Country.

For service to the Country.

For encouraging the study of American history.

For inculcating these principles in the children, both native and foreign born.

For unwavering loyalty to the Government.

Rembrandt Peale's Washington

BY FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

THE PORTRAIT of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale, recently purchased by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been hung in Memorial Continental Hall. This portrait, the work of one of America's most renowned artists, placed above the platform in the Auditorium, is such as to inspire enthusiasm in the heart of every Daughter.

THE PAINTING, which is particularly fine, was acquired by Mrs. Cook at the sale in Washington of the collection of the late Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, a collection highly regarded by connoisseurs. It presents the Great American in Continental uniform, and is a distinctly important picture to all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution for its historic and artistic association; for George Washington and Rembrandt Peale were contemporaries, though Peale was not born until February 22, 1778.

REMBRANDT PEALE, the most eminent son of Charles Willson Peale, noted artist of Revolutionary days, painted numerous portraits of Washington, the majority of which have now found their way into public and private collections. They may be roughly grouped under two heads, copies of a study made from life and composite portraits. The elder Peale induced Washington to grant the youth a sitting in 1795, when he was but eighteen years old. From this and other studies made by both himself and his father, he obtained his data. Some thirty years later, the first "port-hole portrait" was painted, and was said by friends and relatives of the subject to be characteristic.

THIS PORTRAIT which Mrs. Cook has purchased belongs to this composite group. It is an idealization based primarily on the large equestrian portrait, an original, at Mount Vernon. The designation "port-hole portrait" is due to the stone casement from whence the head appears to be looking. Although it is not a likeness from life, it may at least be considered a likeness in so far as the artist had been a contemporary, and had seen Washington probably many times besides the sitting.

IT IS AN interesting coincidence that Rembrandt Peale was born on Washington's birthday, 1778, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. As a small child he received instruction in art from his father. At thirteen years of age, he essayed his first painting in oil, a portrait of himself, which, considering his youth, is remarkably well done. About the time he painted Washington from life, his father retired from his career as a professional portrait painter and recommended the son as his successor in public favor.

FOR THE NEXT six years Rembrandt Peale met with scant success, however, and in 1801 he went to England to study under Benjamin West, who, it will be recalled, was enjoying the most spectacular success of all early American artists and was closely connected with the founding of the Royal Academy. The boy remained to study with him until 1804, when he returned to Philadelphia and experienced quite a vogue as a portrait painter. Three years later he went to France and further improved his skill and reputation. From 1807 to 1809 he was at the height of his power, leaving us works which, to some critics have a suggestion of Raeburn, are toneful and rich in color. At his best, his work is thoroughly British in character.

REMBRANDT PEALE was also one of the first American artists to make lithographic drawings. Throughout his life he was a producing artist, and in the vanguard of those who worked to establish art in this country, being one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and an original member of the National Academy of Design.

IT IS HOPED that the Daughters of the American Revolution will take advantage of the opportunity to acquire this Peale portrait of Washington, which Mrs. Cook is willing to transfer into its possession. The Society would honor itself in obtaining a few works of historic or artistic value, being, as it is, lamentably poor in early American paintings of merit. All paintings heretofore acquired by the Society have been the gifts of individual members or chapters. But it would seem a good plan to increase its collection by an occasional judicious purchase.

EXCEPT FOR a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Thomas McKean, an excellent copy by Albert Rosenthal of Sully's portrait of Patrick Henry, and a few miniatures, Memorial Continental Hall possesses practically nothing in the way of early paintings of value in an artistic sense. Its museum collection comprises objects of archaeological interest only.

HENCE THIS "port-hole portrait" should make an unusual and stirring appeal to every patriotic member of the National Society.



DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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WHOLE No. 389

When Mrs. Washington Went to Camp

BY JOHN C. FITZPATRICK, A. M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THE entire military experience of the Colonies, prior to the commencement of the Revolutionary War, was that of Indian warfare and, excepting a few definitive expeditions in co-operation with the British regulars, the Colonial soldier knew little of active war other than the somewhat desultory offensive and defensive operations against the forest warrior. These operations were almost invariably suspended with the coming of snow and cold weather; the Indian disliked the physical hardships of winter warfare and the Colonial militia were usually only too glad to settle down within their stockades or obtain furloughs to their homes. That some such arrangement as this would govern was, apparently, the idea of George Washington when he took command of the Continental Army in 1775. That he, one of the most experienced American soldiers in the country, should have had such a notion seems to be another evidence of the reluctance of the Colonists to think that the rupture was permanent, or that the struggle, then but begun, was to be prolonged

and bitter. In his official accounts as Commander-in-Chief, Washington says: "The peculiar circumstances of my Comd. & the embarrassed situation of our Affairs obliging me to postpone (to the no small detriment of my private Interest) the visit I every year expected to make to my family betwn. the close of one Campaign & opening of another." But war is not a seasonable occupation; the enemy could not be left unwatched and the Commander-in-Chief was never able to pay the contemplated visits to his home during any of the eight winters of the conflict. But, if he could not go home, arrangements were successfully made by which his home came to him, for Mrs. Washington, each winter, packed a small outfit and, as soon as the army went into winter quarters, set out from Virginia to join the General. The winter of 1783 was the single exception, as in that year Mrs. Washington stayed in camp during the summer with the General and did not return to Mount Vernon until October.

Jared Sparks is authority for the statement that Mrs. Washington destroyed all

of her correspondence with the General (his letters to her as well as her letters to him) before she died. It was her right to do so; but it is greatly to be lamented that she exercised the right. The single letter from Washington to her (June 18, 1775) that has survived shows what rare insight this correspondence would have afforded to Washington's real self. Lacking it we can only infer the affection and solicitude that inaugurated Mrs. Washington's first visit to the army in the first year of the war and how it developed into an annual custom thereafter. It is fairly inferential that this first visit was at the behest of the General who, when he found that the state of affairs at Cambridge would not permit of a visit to Mount Vernon, made the request that Mrs. Washington visit him. That this request was, to some extent, unlooked for, may be surmised by the fact that Mrs. Washington was at Eltham, in New Kent County and not at Mount Vernon, when Washington's express reached her. She was obliged to travel nearly one hundred and fifty miles back to Mount Vernon before she could arrange for the real start of her journey. This she evidently wrote to the General by return express, as he knew of it when he wrote, November 20, to his secretary, Joseph Reed, who was then in Philadelphia:

"I thank you for your frequent mention of Mrs. Washington. I expect she will be in Philadelphia about the time this letter may reach you, on her way hither. As she and her conductor, who I expect will be Mr. Custis, her son, are perfect strangers to the road, the stages and the proper place to cross Hudson's River (by all means avoiding New York), I shall be much obliged in your particular instructions and advice to her. I do imagine as the roads are bad and the weather cold, her stages must be short, especially as I expect her horses will be pretty much fatigued; as they will by the time she gets to Philadelphia, have performed a journey of at least four hundred

and fifty miles, my express finding her among her friends near Williamsburg one hundred and fifty miles below my house."

Mrs. Washington did, in fact, reach Philadelphia the day after this letter was sent from Cambridge; her son, John Parke Custis and his wife accompanied her. She was met at Susquehanna at what was called "the lower ferry" by the Philadelphia City troop of Light Horse, the light infantry of the second battalion and the officers of the different troop organizations, who acted as a military escort into the city. The Pennsylvania Post, announcing her arrival, called her "the Lady of his Excellency General Washington" and, whether or not this suggested the title, the wife of the General seems to have been called "Lady Washington" from this time of her first visit to Philadelphia. She remained in the city until the 27th, a guest at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reed and left the town, in company with Mrs. Horatio Gates and others, under the same flourish of military honors that had attended on her arrival. These honors were duplicated at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where the Light Horse turned out and most of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the town acted with them as an escort. On reaching Newark, bells were rung and the Minute Men mounted guard. The next morning, November 30, the travellers set off about 10 o'clock, with a military and civic escort, up the west shore of the Hudson to Dobb's Ferry, where they crossed into Westchester County and took up their journey to Cambridge. New York City was purposely avoided, as Washington had suggested, on account of the strong tory sentiment then in the place and Governor William Tryon's power and activity. Mrs. Washington reached Headquarters, the Craigie house, Cambridge, Decem-



Photo by Handy, Washington

**MRS. WASHINGTON'S ARRIVAL AT
MORRISTOWN HEADQUARTERS**

By E. P. Moran. Reproduced by courtesy of the
Gerlach-Barklow Company, Joliet, Ill.

ber 11. Washington sent his thanks to Reed December 15: "I must again express my gratitude for the attention shown Mrs. Washington at Philadelphia. It cannot but be pleasing, although it did, in some measure, impede the progress of her journey on the road." These attentions and honors were quaintly characterized by Mrs. Washington, in one of the very few letters of hers that have survived; writing to Miss Ramsay, of Alexandria, December 20, 1775, she said:

"I now set down to tell you that I arrived hear safe, and our party all well—we were fortunate in our time of setting out as the weather proved fine all the time we were on the road—I did not reach Phild. till the tuesday after I left home, we were so attended and the gentlemen so kind, that I am laid under obligations to them that I shall not forget soon. I dont doubt but you have seen the Figure our arrivel made in that Philadelphia paper—and I left it in as great pomp as if I had been a very great some body.

I have waited some days to collect something to tell, but allass there is nothing but what you will find in the papers—every person seems to be cheerfull and happy hear, some days we have a number of cannon and shells from Boston and Bunkers Hill, but it does not seem to surprise any one but me; I confess I shuder every time I hear the sound of a gun—I have been to dinner with two of the Generals, Lee & Putnam and I just took a look at pore Boston & Charls town—from prospect Hill Charl stown has only a few chimneys standing in it, there seems to be a number of very fine Buildings in Boston but god knows how long they will stand; they are pulling up the warfs for fire wood—to me that never see any thing of war, the preparations are very terable indeed, but I endevor to keep my fears to myself as well as I can.

Your Friends Mr. Harrison & Henley are both very well, and I think they are fatter than they were when they came to the Camp.—and Capt. Baylor is a lusty man to what he was when you see him. the girls may rest satisfied on Mr. Harrison's account for he seems too fond of his country to give his heart to any but one of his Virginia Friends, there are but two young Laides in Cambridge, and a very great number of Gentlemen so you may guess how much is made of them—but neither of them is pritty I think.

This is a beautyfull country, and we had a

very pleasant journey through New England, and had the pleasure to find the General very well we came within the month from home to the Camp.

I see your Brother at princeton he was very well but did not talk of coming home soon.

Please to give my love and good wishes to your mamma and grandmamma, Mr. Ramsay and Family, my compliments to all enquiring Friends, the good Gentlemen that came with me up to Baltimore, and Mrs. Herbert in which the General and Mr. & Mrs. Custis joins, please to remember me to Mr. & Mrs. McCarty and Family

I am Dear miss your most affectionate Friend and Hbl St

MARTHA WASHINGTON."

The charming naïveté of "as if I had been a very great somebody" is a valuable character touch of the Martha Washington of 1775.

The British evacuated Boston in March, 1776, and in April Mrs. Washington set out for New York by the so-called "upper road" through Hartford and New Haven, while the General took the lower, or coast road. On arriving in New York, May 17, the Custises returned to Virginia and, on May 21, in response to the request of Congress for a conference, the Commander-in-Chief, with Mrs. Washington, set out for Philadelphia.

It had been decided between them that Mrs. Washington would undergo inoculation for smallpox, in Philadelphia. John Hancock, President of the Congress, urged that Mrs. Washington use his house while convalescing, but the invitation was declined on the polite grounds that such convalescence would cause too much inconvenience to the Hancock household. Dr. John Morgan, then the Director General and Chief Physician of the Continental Hospital, attended to the inoculation and on May 31st Washington wrote to his brother, John Augustine Washington: "Mrs. Washington is now under inoculation in

this City and will, I expect, have the smallpox favorably. This is the 13th day and she has had very few pustules. She would have written to my sister, but thought it prudent not to do so, notwithstanding there could be but little danger in conveying the infection in this manner." Washington returned to the army, at New York, shortly after writing this letter, but Mrs. Washington, for convalescent and other reasons, was obliged to stay on in Philadelphia so that, as late as August 20 she wrote to her sister, Nancy Bassett: "I am still in this town and noe prospect at present of my leaving it." She did, however, succeed in getting off for Mount Vernon before the month was out.

Before she returned to the Army the brilliant Trenton-Princeton campaign was over and the troops were in winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey, where Washington, at that time, occupied the Jacob Arnold tavern. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 12, 1777, announced that: "Since our last (issue of March 5) the Lady of his Excellency General Washington arrived here from the Southward." Mrs. Washington reached Morristown March 15 and Major General Nathanael Greene records that "Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Bland from Virginia are in Camp, happy with their better halves. Mrs. Washington is extremely fond of the General and he of her."

The Army remained at Morristown and Washington occupied the Arnold tavern until the end of May. When the troops took the field and moved out of their winter quarters to Middlebrook, Mrs. Washington set out for Virginia by way of Philadelphia, in which city she made a brief stay.

In 1778 Mrs. Washington left Mount Vernon January 28 and reached Valley

Forge in February, where her presence in that bleak camp did much to brighten the gloom of those dragging days. Washington wrote to John Parke Custis, February 1st: "Your Mama is not yet arrived, but if she left Mount Vernon on the twenty-sixth ultimo, as intended, may, I think, be expected every hour. Meade set off yesterday (as soon as I got notice of her intention) to meet her. We are in a dreary kind of a place, and uncomfortably provided." Lieut. Col. Richard Kidder Meade, one of Washington's aides succeeded in getting only as far as the Susquehanna River before he met Mrs. Washington, who was not to be deterred by lack of escort and had pushed forward in her wide swing to the north of Philadelphia, then occupied by the British, regardless of personal risk.

Shortly after her arrival at Valley Forge Mrs. Washington wrote a most interesting letter to Mrs. Mercy Warren, of Massachusetts:

"I am now" [she wrote, on March 7, 1778] "to thank you for your two kind letters which you have been pleased to favor me with—the one written some time Last Summer, and the other by Mr. Bowdoin. It gave me a peculiar pleasure to hear by that Gentleman that you and Genl. Warren enjoyed good health—and this pleasure was not a little increased by hearing from yourself that you are so very happy in your State—noe traces of the enemy being left; but on the other hand, plenty of everything useful and necessary to be procured—indeed I think providence was very bountiful in her goodness to your State, even when the enemy was in it, we found then every article in plenty, and full sufficient for the use of the Army—in Virginia we have had no British troops since the cruel Dunmore left us—but how soon we shall, is not at this time known; I hope, and trust, that all the states will make a vigorous push early this spring, if everything can be prepared for it, and thereby putting a stop to British cruelties—and afford us that peace liberty and happiness which we have so long contended for—

It has given me unspeakable pleasure to hear that Genl. Burgoyne and his army are in safe

quarters in your state—would bountiful providence aim a like stroke at Genl. Howe, the measure of my happiness would be compleat. I came to this place some time about the first of February—where I found the General very well—I left my children at our House—Mrs. Custis has lately had a fine girl, which makes the second since she left Cambridge; she is so much confined with her children, that she stays altogether with them.

I left Mr. Bowdoin in Alexandria he was a good deal distressed on account of Mr. Blairne a french gentleman his partner who was by accident drowned crossing the Potomack river; his Body was not found when I left home; his behaviour, and agreeable manners, rendered him a favourite with all that knew him, and caused his death to be much lamented.

The General is incamped in what is called the great valley on the Banks of the Schuylkill officers and men are chiefly in Huts, which they say is tolerable comfortable; the army are as healthy as can well be expected in general. The General's appartement is very small he has had a log cabben built to dine in which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first.

It would give me pleasure to deliver your compliments to Mrs. Gates, but she lives at so great a distance from me that I have not seen her since we parted at New York two years agoe; The General joins me in offering our respectfull compliments to Genl. Warren and yourself.

I am dear Madam with esteem your affectionate

Friend and very Hble Servt
MARTHA WASHINGTON"

The Mr. Blairne who was drowned was Emmanuel de Plierne, a Frenchman who came to America with Pierre Penet to arrange for sending supplies of arms and ammunition to America from France. Penet returned to France and, later, enjoyed the unique distinction of receiving a brevet commission as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief. He sent Mrs. Washington a fan and a dozen pairs of gloves from France, which were received while she was at Valley Forge.

The Continentals broke camp June 18 and started in pursuit of the British, then retreating from Philadelphia across Jersey, and Mrs. Washington returned

to Mount Vernon without the usual brief stay in Philadelphia.

The journey northward to the Army in December, 1778, was less trying than formerly, as the Commander-in-Chief was then in Philadelphia, in attendance on Congress and better preparation for Mrs. Washington's arrival was possible. In October of that year Col. John Mitchell, Deputy Quartermaster General, a Philadelphian and a friend of Washington, had offered the hospitality of his home to Mrs. Washington. This was declined by the General, who said in his letter of November 11, to Mitchell:

"Colo. Fitzgerald seems in doubt whether Mrs. Washington can get to Philadelphia without the springs [for her coach] which Mr. Custis unluckily prevented his getting. I have therefore, as the season is growing colder & the Roads getting bad, to request the favour of you to send them on by a special messenger along the following Rout—Wilmington—Christeen—head of Elk—Lower Ferry on Susquehannah—Baltimore & Bladensburg; by doing which if Mrs. Washington should have set out, as I have desired her to do if it be practicable & along that Road they will meet. The springs may then be fixed at P. Upon her arrival in Philadelphia—I must beg the favour of you to give me notice of it by the lay Express that I may send for her, if my own quarters for the winter should happen to be fixed upon; But as that is not the case yet and I do not know when it will be I cannot under the uncertainty of her staying in the City, think of accepting yours and Mrs. Mitchell's kind & polite invitation to her to lodge with you. The trouble of such a visitor (for more than a day or two) being too much for a private family, but I shall be equally thankful to you for providing good lodgings for her as I do not know how long it may be necessary for her to remain in them. Her horses you will be so good as to send to the Public Stables (most convenient)."

Washington's quarters, after moving hither and yon on both sides of the Hudson, were finally established, December 13, at the John Wallace house at Middlebrook and Mrs. Washington, who had travelled as far north as Philadelphia by that time, did not set out from

an Acc't of Mr. Washington's Expences from
Aug² to my winter Quarters & back again & the
cording to the Mem of Acc't w^{ch} the Rec^d greatest
otherwise to be accounted for

		Amount
1775 Dec ²	To amount of her Expences from Virginia to Cambridge	85 2 6
1776 July	To Ditt ^r from New York to Virginia including her expences in Phil ^a at Board &c	180 2 8
1777 Mar.	To Ditt ^r from Virginia to Morris Town while the Army lay there	51 1 -
May	To Ditt ^r from Morris Town to Virginia including a few days stay in Phil ^a	74 1 -
1778 Feb. ³	To Ditt ^r to Valley Forge	52 9 6
June	To Ditt ^r back to Corp ^r from that place after the Army left	54 -
Dec ²	To Ditt ^r to Philad ^a where there was at the request of Congress	48 -
1779 June	To Ditt ^r back to Corp ^r when the Army Marched from its Campment at Philad ^a	72 -
Dec ²	To Ditt ^r in coming to Morris Town when the Army was quartered near in the vicinity of it	63 5 -
June	To Ditt ^r on her return from Philad ^a from that place	68 -
1780 Nov ²	To Ditt ^r Exp ^r to the 2 ^d at New Windsor	78 6 8
June	To Ditt ^r back to Virginia from thence when the Army took the Field, including a few days stay in Phil ^a	80 -
1781	To her Expences from Newburgh to Virginia	72 -
July ²	To her Expences from Newburgh to Virginia	72 -
1782	To Ditt ^r from Virginia to New burgh	70 5 8
Dec ²		1064 1. 0
	Excepted	
July 1 st 1783	G. Washington	

that city for the army until after that date. She probably reached camp before Christmas, as Washington wrote to John Parke Custis on January 2, 1779, that his mother was with him and in good health. Jacob Hiltzheimer, who had charge of the Continental stables in Philadelphia, entered in his diary of February 2: "This evening my horse, which had been used by Lady Washington since the 2d inst., was returned from camp."

Mrs. Washington wrote to her son, March 19:

"The General and myself are well. All is quiet in this quarter. It is from the Southward that we expect to hear news . . . give the dear little girls a kiss for me and tell Bett. I have got a pretty new doll for her, but dont know how to send it to her."

Washington's own description of conditions at Middlebrook is worth recalling. He wrote to the Marquis de Lafayette (March 8):

"The American troops are again in Huts; but in a more agreeable and fertile Country than they were in last winter at Valley Forge; and they are better clad and more healthy than they have ever been since the formation of the army. Mrs. Washington is now with me and makes a cordial tender of her best regards to you."

There were some attempts at gayety in camp this winter; a celebration of the anniversary of the French alliance was given at the artillery park and Major General Knox wrote of it with some prideful complaisancy; a ball was given at Major General Greene's quarters about the middle of March, at which the Commander-in-Chief danced upwards of three hours with Mrs. Greene. In May, when the weather had settled, and the army was preparing to take the field, a grand military review was given in honor of the French minister and the Spanish agent, at which Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Knox and other

ladies occupied places of honor in a specially built reviewing stand.

On June 4, when the army marched from its cantonment to meet the British threat of an expedition up the Hudson, Mrs. Washington went back to Mount Vernon, and when she returned to the army, in December of this year, the troops were again encamped for the winter on the old ground at Morristown. This time the Headquarters were at the house of Mrs. Theodosia Ford, the widow of Jacob Ford, Jr., in which the Commander-in-Chief's Guard had been quartered in 1777.

In preparation for Mrs. Washington's arrival and to spare her some of the travelling difficulties, encountered in her former journeys, Washington had written, as early as October 17, 1779, to Col. John Mitchell:

"As I do not know at this time where my Winter Quarters will be or when I shall get into them—as I have little prospect of seeing my own home this winter & Mrs. Washington desirous of coming to me before the Roads get bad & weather severe—I shall be obliged to you for enquiring and informing me if she can *hire* lodgings in some genteel (but not a common boarding house in Phila.) till I know where I shall be fixed for the winter."

Mitchell bestirred himself and replied on October 30:

"I have this day taken lodgings for Mrs. Washington at Mrs. Roche's who has rented the late Mr. Israel Pemberton's house & Garden. Mrs. Washington is to have a handsome front Parlour, a good bed chamber, kitchen & Rooms for Servants. I shall order wood to be laid in & get some of the best Tea, Sugar, Coffee &c. for her before she arrives in the City. . . . I will meet Mrs. Washington on the Road as far as in my power. Mrs. Mitchell will do everything to render her accommodations convenient & agreeable and as it is near me it will be more Easy & Convenient."

This house of Israel Pemberton's was at the southwest corner of 3d and Chest-

nut Streets and was known as "Clarke Hall." It was then locally famous for its terraces and gardens and the prospect it commanded of the Delaware River. It had been built by William Clarke and was one of the largest houses in town; was of brick, with a double front, two stories high and a hip-roof. The eastern portion was later (1795-6) used by the United States Treasury.

Washington expressed his thanks to Mitchell, on November 6, for securing these quarters and said that he would "write to her (Mrs. Washington) by the next Post to come up and occupy them till I shall be able to know where my own quarters will be and remove her to them."

Jacob Hiltzheimer's diary again notes Mrs. Washington's arrival in Philadelphia on December 21: "Very cold; navigation in the Delaware closed by ice. Lady Washington arrived from Virginia with seven horses." Six days later Lady Washington set out from Philadelphia for camp. She was met at Princeton by Major Caleb Gibbs, Commandant of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard and general manager at Headquarters, who escorted her the remainder of the way to Morristown. After Mrs. Washington's arrival there was need for making the Ford house more comfortable and Washington wrote, January 22, 1780, to Major General Greene, then Quartermaster General: "I have been at my prest. quarters since the 1st day of Decr. and have not a Kitchen to Cook a Dinner in, altho the Logs have been put together some considerable time by my own Guard. Nor is there a place at this moment in which a servant can lodge, with the smallest degree of comfort. Eighteen belonging to my family and all Mrs. Ford's, are crowded to-

gether in her Kitchen, and scarce one of them able to speak for the colds they have caught." The pressing need was for boards, of which there seemed to have been a great scarcity. It may have been on Mrs. Washington's suggestion that the Commander-in-Chief replastered the house from top to bottom and cleaned out and restoned the well, which improvements cost over £550 in the depreciated currency of the time. These unsolicited repairs may have influenced Mrs. Ford, to some extent, to decline to receive payment for the use of her house as Headquarters; but, regardless of this, the refusal to accept rent was a patriotic and generous act.

In 1780 the campaign again opened in June, with the British raid on Springfield, New Jersey, and, as was the custom, Mrs. Washington packed up and moved south as the Continentals took the field against the enemy. In November she started north again to join the General. Such journeys, even in one's own coach, were not simple things in those days and these trips of Mrs. Washington's, of several hundred miles each, twice each year were ordeals few women would care to undertake. She reached Philadelphia, this time, 1780, December 1st, and continued on to camp, then at New Windsor, New York, the next day. The headquarters here were in the William Ellison house and almost the first social duty of importance Mrs. Washington was called upon to fulfill was to act as hostess during the visit of Chevalier de Chastellux, a Major General in the French Army who, on his return to France, published an account of his experiences in America. He described Mrs. Washington as "about forty, or five and forty, rather plump, but fresh, and with an agreeable face."

1778. 3rd. 7

R R Meadis expences to Susquehanna
to meet Mr Washington, except what
Capt. Triplett paid on the return.

1778 4	Doll ^r
June 4. Beet - - - - -	1/2
Tr 5/3 Supper, Breakfast on the 2 nd of Horses - - - - -	5
2 Dinners & Horses - - - - -	2 2/3
3 rd 4. at the Ferry for Suppers & Breakfasts Dinners & Horses } - 12	
To Servants - - - - -	1
	<hr/>
Recd of Capt Gibbs. 130 Doll ^r	110
Return'd to O'Do. - 110	130

It was while Mrs. Washington was at New Windsor that British war vessels sailed up the Potomac to within gunshot of Mount Vernon and Lund Washington, then acting as manager of the plantations, saved them from ravage by meeting the British flag and supplying the enemy with provisions. This drew a rebuke from Washington, who wrote to Lund, April 30, 1781:

"It would have been a less painful circumstance to me to have heard, that in consequence of your non-compliance with their request, they had burnt my house and laid the plantation in

ruins. . . . It was not in your power I acknowledge to prevent them from sending a Flag on shore and you did right to meet it; but you should, in the same instant that the business was unfolded have declared, explicitly, that it was improper for you to yield to the request, after which, if they had proceeded to help themselves *by force* you could have but submitted. . . . But to go on board their vessels, carry them refreshments, commune with a parcel of plundering scoundrels, and request a favour, by asking the surrender of my Negroes, was exceedingly illjudged."

While at New Windsor Mrs. Washington apparently experienced a slight illness. Elias Boudinot, who had been

Commissary General of Prisoners and, later in this year (1781) was elected President of the Continental Congress, wrote, June 28, to the Commander-in-Chief that "The news of Mrs. Washington's illness has filled Mrs. Boudinot and myself with the most alarming fears. We earnestly pray God for the restoration of her health." The exact facts of this indisposition do not seem to be readily available, but it could not have been of a serious nature as definite references to it are difficult to obtain.

June 21-24 the army moved down to Peekskill to await the coming of the French allied troops from Rhode Island. The New Windsor headquarters were abandoned June 25 and Washington wrote to Quartermaster General Pickering on this day that:

"One of my own Horses which I sent from Camp to be wintered together with the Horses which usually carried my Canteens, & Portmanteaux I am told are dead. . . . One of the two others is only to go as far as Phila. with Mrs. Washington, one of whose Carriage Horses is I fear too lame to perform the journey. . . . If I could get this Horse today (to enable Mrs. Washington to set out tomorrow) I could wait a few days for the others."

Pickering, apparently, furnished the needed horse and, Mrs. Washington, after travelling down to Peekskill with the General, continued on towards Virginia by way of King's Ferry. Three days later Hiltzheimer, in Philadelphia, notes in his diary: "Lady Washington arrived here from Camp" and there is a receipt of his, in the Washington Papers which reads: "Phila. June 30, 1781. Received of Lady Washington's Coach Man a brown Horse, Public Property."

Before the time for her next journey north the tide of war had swept southward into her own Virginia and the General, on his rapid march against Corn-

wallis at Yorktown, reached Mount Vernon September 9, 1781. Here he was joined by Comte de Rochambeau and Chevalier de Chastellux and set out for Yorktown on the 12th. The triumph at this little Virginia port was sadly lessened for Mrs. Washington by the severe illness of her son, John Parke Custis, from a camp disorder contracted during the siege. It terminated fatally, November 5, at Eltham, and Mrs. Washington returned to Mount Vernon, where she remained with the General until November 20. She then travelled north with him. They reached Baltimore November 23, and the next morning, set out for Philadelphia where the observant Hiltzheimer, noted November 26: "His Excellency Gen. Washington and his lady arrived from the southward." During their stay in the city they occupied the Benjamin Chew house on South 3d street, between Walnut and Spruce. There was much entertaining and rejoicing, but probably few of the functions, which it was thought imperative to attend, were so quietly enjoyable as the family dinner given to the General and Mrs. Washington on Christmas Day by Robert and Mrs. Morris, at their home on Front street.

On March 22 the Washingtons left Philadelphia under escort of the City Troop of Light Horse. At Morristown they were met by an official, military escort of one officer, one sergeant and twelve dragoons of the Continental Army, which accompanied them to Newburgh, which was reached March 31. Headquarters here were in the Jonathan Hasbrouck house, on a sloping hillside, commanding a view of the Hudson. The house is still standing and is one of the best known of Washington's headquarters.

While at Newburgh Washington made a short tour to the north and west, as far as Schenectady (June 24-July 2), leaving Mrs. Washington at Headquarters, and on his return he set out for Philadelphia to meet the Comte de Rochambeau, taking Mrs. Washington with him. The city was reached July 14, and July 24 Mrs. Washington continued on to Mount Vernon, while the General returned to the army.

While at home this summer, Mrs. Washington was visited by Comte de Custine de Sarreck, Colonel of the Regiment Saintonge, which had fought gallantly at Yorktown. He presented her with a set of French-made china.

On November 14, 1782, before "Lady Washington" left Mount Vernon, Washington wrote to Pickering: "I expect Mrs. Washington now is or soon will be on her way to this place; I therefore put a letter to her under cover to you to be delivered on her arrival at Philadelphia. . . . If she should not be in Philadelphia when this letter reaches you, and Mr. Lund Washington with her, please put the letter to *him* in the Post Office that it may not miss the first Mail after it gets to your hands." Mrs. Washington left Mount Vernon November 20, escorted by Dr. David Stuart, who, later married the widow of John Parke Custis, and reached Newburgh the first part of December, in time to bid farewell to de Chastellux and Comte de Rochambeau, then about to return to France.

During the period of this, Mrs. Washington's last visit to headquarters, many stirring things happened; the dangerous Newburgh Addresses were published and thwarted, the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed and the Society of the Cincinnati was formed. On July 18 Washington again set off on a tour to the

northward, leaving Mrs. Washington at headquarters. He was gone nineteen days, in which he travelled a distance of about 750 miles. On August 6 he returned to Newburgh, and two days later set out with Mrs. Washington for Princeton in response to a summons from the Continental Congress to wait on it there. He established his headquarters, the last headquarters of the Revolutionary War, at Rocky Hill, about four miles north of Princeton, August 24, at "Rockingham," the house of Mrs. Margaret Berrien, the widow of Judge John Berrien. September 3, Washington wrote to Robert Morris:

"Mrs. Washington and myself hear, with much pleasure from Major Jackson, that you and Mrs. Morris had in contemplation a visit to Princeton; and we join very sincerely in offering you a Bed at our Quarters. The inconvenience of accepting it, can only be to yourselves, as the Room, is not so commodious as we could wish; but in the crowded situation of this place, is equal perhaps to the best you could get, and none would be happier in having you under their Roof. We claim it indeed as a matter of right."

Something went wrong at "Rockingham," for Mrs. Washington, most of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, two of the aides, David Humphreys and Benjamin Walker, and many of the domestics became ill shortly after headquarters were established. There were no fatalities, but Walker was incapacitated for many days. On October 2, Washington wrote to Tench Tilghman: "She (Mrs. Washington) is on the eve of setting out for Virginia before the weather and Roads get bad—I shall follow as soon as the Definitive Treaty arrives or New York is evacuated by our Newly acquired Friends." This touch of dry satire is interesting as a picture of the state of mind of the Commander-in-Chief as to the British.

When Mrs. Washington was finally equal to the journey the General accompanied her as far as Trenton. She rested a few days in Philadelphia and Washington expressed his obligations to Robert Morris in his letter of October 28: "I should do injustice to my sensibilities," he wrote, "were I not to express my thanks to Mrs. Morris and you, for your polite attention & civilities to Mrs. Washington while she was in Philadelphia."

Among the last entries in the expense account of the Commander-in-Chief is: "To Mrs. Washington's Exps. in Phila. & on her Return to Virginia in Octr. last £56. 10."

Mrs. Washington's days in camp were not entirely devoted to domestic and social activities. She was ever ready to help out in the work at headquarters, and among the Washington Papers are several record copies of his official letters in the quaint, characteristic and well controlled penmanship of Mrs. Washington, who gave clerical assistance when the pressure of writing work was heavy or the aides-de-camp were few. In the accounts of the Commander-in-Chief, one entire page is given to the expense totals of Mrs. Washington's journeys to and from Mount Vernon and the army, from December, 1775, to July, 1783, which foot up to £1064. 1. 0. The expense of the last journey, from Newburgh back to

Virginia (£56. 10.) added to this makes the total expense £1120. 11. 0. and Washington's explanatory note to the Treasury auditor respecting this charge was:

"Altho I kept Memms. of these Expences I did not introduce them into my Public Acct. as they occurred in the order of their dates. They appeared at first view in the commencement of them, to be somewhat of a private nature, I had my doubts therefore of the propriety of the charge—But the peculiar circumstances of my Comd. & the embarrassed situation of our Affairs obliging me to postpone (to the no small detriment of my private Interest) the visit I every year expected to make to my family betwn the close of one Campaign & opening of another—and as this expence resulted from my self denial I have upon due consideration thought the charge as proper to make as it is just to allow it and I am the more inclined to make it as I find upon the final adjustmt. of these Accts. that I am a considerable looser—My disbursements falling a good deal short of the Monies recd.—for besides the Sum which I carrd. with me to Cambridge in 1775 (whch. exceeded the above Balle of £599. 19. 11.)—I recd. Monies afterwards in 1777 whh. except small sums whh I had occasion now & then to apply to private uses was all expended in the Public Service & thro' hurry & to the perplexity of business (for I do not know how else to acct. for the deficiency) I have omitted to charge while every debit against me is here Credited."

Mrs. Washington reached Mount Vernon in the fall of 1783, before the bad weather set in and had everything in readiness when the General, after resigning his commission, reached home on Christmas eve.





THE SCHUYLER MANSION

At Albany, New York

BY MRS. RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD

*State Vice Regent of New York and State Chairman
of D. A. R. Magazine*

ONE of the best examples of Colonial architecture in America, ideally situated in its own grounds above the Hudson River, replete with romance and history, today the Schuyler Mansion, home of General Philip Schuyler, is undoubtedly most noted for the number of illustrious guests who were so royally entertained there during those momentous years from 1762 to 1804.

Philip Schuyler went to England in 1760 and left the erection of his house to his wife, Catharine Van Rensselaer Schuyler, and on his return in 1762, moved from his father's house, North Pearl Street, Albany, with his wife and children to the beautiful mansion and estate then called "The Pastures."

The house is of yellow brick, about sixty feet square, with the kitchens in the basement, the two stories having the façade pierced with seven large windows on each floor; the dormer roof has many small windows and chimneys, and balustrades are carried across the dormers and about the roof. A hexagonal of later date forms a vestibule through which one enters the house from the east. The woodwork throughout is white, and the first floor has the low wainscot in two panels everywhere found in houses of the period. Up to fifty years ago, behind the mansion were small wooden buildings, painted white, for the negro slaves. There were ample grounds with gardens and orchards, trellised arbors, flower beds and lawns. Today, the city having grown up to it, about one acre of ground is left.

The main entrance faces the river, and through the vestibule one enters the hall, thirty feet long by twenty wide; on the left of this is the state drawing-room, where in 1780 the marriage of Elizabeth Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton was solemnized. The first floor has also a smaller drawing-room, and General Schuyler's office or study, with a connecting bedroom. The large dining-room is on the northwest corner. The famous staircase, with its hand-carved white balusters of three different designs and dark railing, still bears the scar of a tomahawk hurled by an Indian at General Schuyler's daughter fleeing with her infant sister in August, 1781.

The mansion completed, General and Mrs. Schuyler lived there the remainder of their days, Mrs. Schuyler dying in 1803, and her husband the following year. The estate then passed out of the hands of the family, and was used for various purposes, until acquired by the State of New York and formally opened to the public in 1917.

The interior appointments of the mansion, under supervision of a State Commission, of which Mrs. Daniel Manning, Honorary President-General N. S. D. A. R., has long been the President, have been correctly restored with many of the original pieces of furniture.

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

I COMMEND the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping." (Washington's Farewell Message.)

During this month which is being signalized by the inauguration into office of the President and Vice-President of the United States, Washington's valedictory prayer for the nation is of timely significance—and represents the spoken or unspoken thought of every earnest citizen.

President Coolidge and Vice-President Dawes in their accession to the highest executive office within the gift of the nation, represent the choice of the majority of the voters who exercised their right of suffrage at the polls in November.

No matter what our varying political faiths, let us pledge our loyalty to that high office and to the concepts of service involved in the discharge of its obligation to the individual citizens of the United States and the nation at large. In so doing we only perpetuate the ideals of public service which have actuated us as Daughters of the American Revolution in every administration since our incorporation as an organization.

Because of present-day radio communication facilities, an unprecedented number of people who are not privileged to be in Washington to hear and see the President take the oath of office, will be able to "listen in" as he dedicates himself to the service of our country and pledges allegiance to our institutions of government. Let us take that sacred oath of fealty with him, which in the words of the Constitution of the United States, pledges him and us "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Let us remember, too, that our duties as citizens continue throughout every day in the year in all that pertains to the great forward-looking movements which our Chief Executive shall sponsor with regard to our country's well-being.

Since your President General's last message to you, a famous collection of paintings belonging to the estate of the late Senator Brandegee has been sold under the auctioneer's hammer in Washington, D. C. Among them was that notable, so-called "port-hole" painting of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale. Glowing with resolute and fervent courage, it represents Washington as we best like to think of him, and as he so truly was—the great American of his age. As the spirited bidding progressed in connection with the picture, your President General expressed to her husband her fervent desire that the Daughters of the American Revolution might have the opportunity to purchase this portrait for Memorial Continental Hall. Whereupon, Mr. Cook began to bid for the picture and became its possessor for the sum of \$3,150.

The portrait has been hung directly under the official insignia of our Society over the speaker's platform in Memorial Continental Hall. A copy of it in color, together with a pen-picture of the portrait and a review^r of the life-history of the artist, prepared by Miss Berryman, appears in this issue of the magazine. If our organization so desires, it may purchase the painting at its actual cost to Mr. Cook. Should you not care to own it, or feel that it is inexpedient for the Society to undertake its purchase, your President General trusts that you will not have the slightest hesitancy in freely expressing your wishes in the matter, since the intrinsic value of the painting is so great, that it can always be disposed of to advantage.

Each "delegate," each "alternate," and each member who attends our coming Congress this April will represent her state and her section with her presence, whether or not, as an alternate or member, she is empowered to officially voice that representation upon the floor of the Congress. From your President General's various points of contact with you, she knows what a mighty force for constructive good you are in the nation, and she hopes that for the greater upbuilding of our Society and its ideals, you will come in such numbers and with such a strength of representation as has never before been assembled at an annual Congress.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.



DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL

HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted By

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph. D.

IX. THE AMERICAN FAMILY AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

I. GENERAL.—The most comprehensive work on this topic is Calhoun's *Social History of the American Family*, good, but expensive, therefore not easy to get, and with a distinct point of view for which allowance should be made, much of its matter will be found in the other references given. A good outline may be found in Hart's *National Ideals Historically Traced*, ch. x; Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, ch. cxix, cxx, gives the impressions of a competent foreign observer at the end of the Nineteenth Century.

II. ENGLISH ANTECEDENTS.—Altho colonial conditions caused a change in family life each nationality brought with it its own traditions and customs; for the English antecedents, which of course predominated, see, in general, Calhoun: I, ch. ii; Stephenson, H. S.: *The Elizabethan People*, ch. xiii, or Trall's *Social England*, iii, 564-578 (Elizabethan); the latter work, iv, 157-162, and Green's *Short History of the English People*, ch. viii, first pages of sect. i (Stuart).

III. COLONIAL HOME LIFE.—A general description may be found in Earle, Alice M.: *Home Life in Colonial Days*, especially ch. i, iii, xvi. For New England life, see Calhoun, I, ch. iv; Franklin's *Autobiography* (first pages); Fisher, S. G.: *Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times*, i, 182-192 (Boston) 268-276 (Connecticut).

For the picturesque Dutch life of New York see Fiske: *Dutch and Quaker Colonies*, ii, 258-284, or Fisher: ii, 53-60. Calhoun, i, ch. ix, is less interesting but more scientific, and Irving's *Knickerbocker's History of New York* is literature if not history.

The distinctive features of home life in the Southern colonies may be found in Fiske: *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*, ii, 204-245; Fisher: ii, 183-192 (Maryland) 315-323 (South Carolina); or Calhoun: I, ch. xiii. For conditions at the end of the Revolution see J. S.

Bassett: *The Federalist System*, ch. xiii; or Calhoun: II, ch. ii.

IV. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—A general impression of conditions in the early part of the century may be found in De Tocqueville; *Democracy in America*, ch. xxxii; another point of view in Gaillard Hunt's *Life in America One Hundred Years Ago*, ch. xii; a special phase, the emigration of families, in Channing: *United States*, v, 53-59. Mrs. Trollope's *Domestic Manners of the Americans* may be depended on to give the disagreeable side; see passages in ch. vi, xi, and xiv.

For New England, from a sympathetic standpoint, see Fiske: *American Political Ideas*, 18-26; E. E. Hale: *A New England Boyhood*, ch. iv, vi (and as a counterpart Lucy Larcom's *New England Girlhood*). Thomas Bailey Aldrich's *Story of a Bad Boy*, ch. v and vi, is veracious fiction.

A similar portrayal of the southern plantation may be found in Calhoun: II, ch. xiii; W. E. Dodd: *The Cotton Kingdom*, ch. iv; Susan D. Smedes: *Memorials of a Southern Planter*, especially ch. vi-xii; or E. J. Putnam: *The Lady*, 282-323.

For the frontier family in general see Calhoun: II, ch. viii. Various aspects are described in C. L. Skinner's *Pioneers of the Old Southwest*, ch. ii, or Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, ch. v (Kentucky) F. A. Ogg: *The Old Northwest*, ch. vii.

For the family (or its negation) in the mining sections, see Stewart Edward White: *The Forty-Niners*, ch. viii; and R. Josiah Royce: *California*, 344-356, 403-407; in the cattle country, Emerson Hough's *Story of the Cowboy*, ch. ii, iii, and xi, or Roosevelt's *Ranch Life*, ch. iii.

V. A rather gloomy view of present conditions of the family under the influence of industrial changes may be found in Calhoun: II, ch. ix, and III, ch. ix.

As Seen by an Airplane Mascot

GRACE H. BROSSEAU

Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

I AM only an airplane Mascot, and it is just as well that I not reveal my identity, for then you might doubt the wisdom and veracity of my statements. But I assure you, nevertheless, that my eyes are bright and my powers of observation are very keen.

The Master of my airplane—a born skeptic and student adventurer—decided one day to make a nation-wide survey of the so-called work being done by some one well known woman's organization.

After much deliberation he chose the Daughters of the American Revolution, because, as he explained, their forbears fought for all that makes this country worth while, and he wanted to see what the descendants were doing to preserve those ancient and honorable ideals.

So, with a map and a long list of titles, cities and towns in a guide book, we fared forth. Our starting point was Washington, not far from that glorious building called Memorial Continental Hall. When starting out on such a quest my Master felt he wanted all the zest that could be derived from the proper sort of atmosphere.

We moved on southward, into the mountainous regions of South Carolina, and there we saw a group of buildings which we learned was a school for the education of the children. To these little ones, born and reared miles from the centers of civilization, this school meant the open door to a new life and to limitless opportunities.

We noticed that most of them had keen, earnest faces, old for their years, except when they played, and then they

seemed to touch the wellsprings of youth, just like other children. Among them moved men and women whose kindly, serious eyes showed the high purpose of teaching, to which they had dedicated their lives.

To Tennessee we flew and saw another of these schools, and up in Kentucky we found still more; and then we discovered that there were a great many all through that part of the country—too many, the Master decided, to cover on one trip.

To him the marvel was not so much what had come out of these mountains, but what of life and enlightenment would go back into them.

"What a strengthening of the races of the world there will be," mused my Master, "when its sons and daughters, born with the breath of the mountains in their veins, go forth from these seats of learning to take up the work of the day. And what vision the Daughters have shown by coming into these mountains and helping to light the way! This experience alone is worth the trip."

In the central and northern areas of the country, where there were mines and factories, we found night schools. There the foreign-born were learning English and gaining the rudiments of an education. In some places we saw father, mother and children receiving instruction from the one teacher.

We peeped into houses and buildings where there were clubs of boys and girls and still others of the mothers. There the different groups were variously entertained. The children sang, danced, played and made merry. Some of the women

and older girls sewed or were being taught to cook properly, and always there were kindly, interested Daughters to supervise the activities.

We saw books and pamphlets distributed, and we knew from the eager avid way they were seized and perused that they must be of great value to the uninformed foreigners.

Under the leadership of these intelligent American women, we could see the timid, shrinking ones become smiling and happy, and we realized that this kind of Americanization work is what makes for the race amalgamation that our country so much needs.

Everywhere we went we saw evidences of the restoration of old historic buildings by these same women. Tablets and stones marked the great epochs and resting places in the march of history.

Graves of the early pioneers and soldiers of the Revolution, as well as those of the wives of these patriots, were distinguished by little bronze markers. In addition, we passed hundreds of monuments erected to commemorate events of national importance.

Who else would have done this work, we pondered, if the Daughters had not undertaken it? Would not many of these historic buildings have fallen into decay if the women had failed to come to the rescue? Would not most of the pioneers and patriots have been forgotten if their names had not thus been preserved on tablet and stone? Would future generations have had access to valuable historic records if the zest for family history had not impelled the Daughters to delve into them?

In Massachusetts we chanced upon the dedication of a girl's dormitory in a great and worthy school for the education of the foreign born.

"Here is a monument of still another

sort," said the Master of the airplane admiringly. "I wonder if any opportunity has been overlooked? And I feel, somehow, that these women have only just begun and that their good works will go marching on for still another century."

By this time we were circling over the Island of Manhattan, and that proved to be the last lap of the journey.

In the great city of New York, the seething cauldron of the world, we saw more evidences of splendid Americanization work. There were numberless night schools and educational and recreational centers.

Once we caught a glimpse of a court room where a dozen or more foreigners were going through the final ceremony of becoming citizens of the United States, and there were Daughters also, ready to extend a welcome to the new neighbors. This they gave freely and cordially, and the little group of newly made citizens filed out of the room amidst a flutter of American flags, placed in their hands by these faithful, loyal women.

They had just sworn to honor and protect the flag of their new country, and with the oath of allegiance fresh on their lips, the little symbol they carried could not fail to sear the sacred promise more deeply upon the hearts of the re-created citizens.

On Ellis Island we saw "Manuals of Information" distributed among the immigrants, printed in their own language, which they could read and understand.

In the detention rooms, hand work was being given out to detained men and women, and the outstretched, supplicating hands and eager faces showed what it would mean to have occupation for the weary, idle hours of anxious uncertainty.

We glimpsed one Armenian girl making with great care and exactitude a tiny

American flag out of bits of red, white and blue cotton.

"That," commented the Master, "is the first step toward good citizenship—the expression of appreciation."

Here in New York harbor we halted and the master of the airplane consulted maps and guide books and then shook his head in despair. The list showed so many items as yet untouched that it was truly discouraging.

There were pensions for Real Daughters, scholarships and relief and loan funds of many kinds, all of which sounded interesting enough for quite thorough investigation.

We realized that we had not even skirted the boundaries of the far West, but the guides showed the same long list of activities. Americanization, patriotic education and historic preservation covered wide areas on the map.

We saw ports of entry marked on the Pacific Coast where the immigrant receives the same beautiful attention that his brother does on the Atlantic side of the country.

Throughout the west and southwest the high lights of achievement gleamed brightly, so the Master decided that only by making a second trip could he do justice to the wonders of that part of our country.

Before we landed on the home ground, we circled low over the tiny little island where the majestic figure of the Statue of Liberty lights the way to newer and broader paths of freedom.

In the gray twilight I thought I could discern near the base of the Statue, shadowy figures of staunch old Pilgrim fathers and mothers. And I know I saw them nod and smile to one another, and heard them say, "It is good. It was well worth while."

Being just an airplane mascot, perhaps that was only a fantasy. But this, I insist, is no place to draw the line between truth and imagination.

And now let us come down to earth, so to speak, and allow the foregoing to point a moral and adorn a tale.

The work of our Society is great and varied in character, and is growing more great and more varied each year; but where are the full and complete records of the achievements? Not on the books of the National Society, certainly, where one should be able to see at a glance just what is being done.

If fifteen thousand dollars is spent for a World War memorial—as was done in one fine chapter—those dollars should be recorded on the National ledgers in some way.

Not long ago one of the leading women's magazines of the country sent a questionnaire to Headquarters asking for a record of work done and sums raised for our particular patriotic purposes.

The questionnaire was turned over to the Treasurer-General for items of expenditure, and she was aghast to find that about only one-fifth of the money spent for our various activities appeared on our books. She did have sufficient interest to dig the necessary data out of the reports contained in the Proceedings of the last Continental Congress, but that was a long and tedious task and should not be necessary.

Information thus obtained might not be regarded as altogether reliable, if sought as proof, and there should be irrefutable evidence, shown by figures in the office, to substantiate any public statement made as to monies raised or data bearing on the Society's activities.

It means a little more effort for all concerned for the chapter to clear through

the State Treasurer to the Treasurer-General, but it will be worth while fifty or a hundred years from now as a matter of valuable Society history.

And it is worth while right now for an organization like ours to be able to produce at a moment's notice reliable facts and figures in connection with its work.

It is undignified for us to have to generalize in making statements. We should be able to say, "This is what has been done," and then back up the gesture with figures, down to the utmost farthing.

Our work today is great in character

and scope, and we should have a pardonable pride in throwing the searchlight of truth upon it so that all the world may see.

No one person can bring about this statistical millennium. Only by a realization of individual responsibility can great improvements in any system be wrought. National interest is focused on the organization as a unit, but that is composed of 2,024 smaller units, and each one has a part to play.

And *this* is the place, I insist, to draw the line between truth and imagination.

Government Charters to Patriotic Organizations

THE 54TH CONGRESS of the United States of America passed a special act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it was signed by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, on February 20, 1896. This act of incorporation, or charter, requires that the National Society "shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. * * * Said Secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit."

The American Historical Association was similarly incorporated by Act of Congress and reports to the U. S. Congress through the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

A brief search of the index to the United States Statutes at Large reveals that the following patriotic organizations hold a charter under the Government:

Sons of the American Revolution, National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, Grand Army of the Republic, American Legion, Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, Washington National Monument Association, Lincoln Memorial Association, Roosevelt Memorial Association, National McKinley Memorial Birthplace Association.

Hon. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who very kindly furnished the above information, states in his letter that a more thorough search might add to the above list.

First Commandant of the Marine Corps

William Ward Burrows

BY EDWIN NORTH McCLELLAN

"THE Lost Grave Found" might be a more appropriate title for this little sketch than the above, because it never would have been written if it had not been for a paragraph in an Annual Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution¹ that pointed to the long-sought-for final resting place of the first Commandant of the American Marines—William Ward Burrows, born in South Carolina; adopted by Philadelphia; an Oldest Inhabitant of Washington, where he died; and who sleeps in Arlington among the Nation's sons.

The Marines are clannish. They are all for one and one for all. They keep alive, as no other military organization does, the memory of those who have passed over. These Marines have a beautiful thought which they seldom express in public. It is that their Corps is a living thing that never dies; that it has a Soul—the Spirit of their Departed—a cloud of witnesses who

to their Country and their Corps have been *Ever Faithful*.

The Marines never forget! And, remembering, have often asked the question: "Where is the grave of the first Commandant?" The Daughters of the American Revolution at last gave the answer—"Grave 301-B, Division Western, Arlington."

"A gentleman of accomplished mind and polished manner," wrote Washington Irving in *Salmagundi* of William Ward Burrows. But he was more than that. He was a loyal American and a leader who instilled into the hearts and minds of the *new* Marines the traditions and *esprit de corps* of the *old* Revolutionary Corps. He was broadminded and far-seeing, an organizer, and an efficient officer.

He was not only a leader in his own Corps, but a very energetic and pleasing factor in the civic, business, and social life of Philadelphia when it was the capital city and of Washington City from 1800 until his death. "His virtue as a man procured him many warm, sincere, and affectionate friends," commented the *Poulson's Daily American Advertiser's* editor, while "his services in nursing the infant Corps over



FAMILY COAT OF ARMS OF
WILLIAM WARD BURROWS,
FIRST COMMANDANT OF THE
MARINES.

¹The Elizabeth Jackson Chapter reported that it had located the graves of the following soldiers and sailors of the Revolution in the National Cemetery at Arlington: William Ward Burrows, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps. (15th An. Rep., Nat. Soc. D. A. R., p. 69.)

which he presided, so useful to our naval enterprises, ought to be particularly commended by a grateful country."

Early in life he moved from Charleston, S. C., to Philadelphia, where, on October 8, 1783, he married Mary Bond, daughter of Thomas Bond, Jr., "Surgeon and Purveyor of the Continental Army."

William Ward Burrows was associated in business matters and in a social way with Robert Morris, who did so much for our own United States in finances and in the administration of naval affairs during the Revolution. The Pinckneys were his cordial friends. He frequently was seen in the company of Alexander Hamilton. Though a Federalist and on intimate terms with John Adams, nevertheless his political faith did not prevent

him from being an ardent admirer and firm friend of Thomas Jefferson, the Republican, or, as the Marine officers in their correspondence called him, The Democrat.

John Adams has often been called the "Father of the Marine Corps." He believed in them. He urged use of them during the Revolution. On board the frigate *Boston*, en route to France, he actually fought as a Marine in action with the *Martha*. And so it was John Adams, the New Englander, who selected a Southern-born gentleman to be the first leader of the new Marine Corps. On July 12, 1798, in Philadelphia, William Ward Burrows received his commission of that same date as Major Commandant.

What a task that commission spelled to Burrows! A war raging; vessels going into commission every day and they all required Marine Guards; officers to the number of thirty-two and 848 enlisted men had to be raised immediately. There were three or four officers already commissioned and possibly a hundred or so Marines enlisted for one year serving on the frigates; but that number could hardly be called a bare nucleus. Fortunately for our country and the Corps, Major Burrows was equal to his responsibilities, for no part of his duty was more successfully performed than that of filling the commissioned grades with officers and gentlemen and the enlisted ranks with loyal, efficient Sea Soldiers.



PRESIDENT THOMAS
JEFFERSON AND
COLONEL BURROWS
ENJOYING A RIDE
IN ROCK CREEK
PARK, FALL OF 1801.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDANT WILLIAM WARD BURROWS LEADING HIS AMERICAN MARINES, ON JULY 4, 1801, PAST THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WHERE THEY ARE REVIEWED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON, AS THE HISTORIC MARINE BAND PLAYS THE PRESIDENT'S MARCH. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES REVIEWED A BODY OF THE REGULARS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS.

The indefatigable exertions and intelligent methods of the first Commandant brought honor and glory to the Marines in the first war under the Constitution, and laid the splendid foundation for the new Corps.

The first Headquarters of the Corps was under canvas, a short distance from the heart of the City of Philadelphia, which at that time was the capital of the United States. Headquarters at first consisted of Major Burrows, a clerk or two, and the few Marines waiting orders to active duty. In addition to these the Commandant soon added his historic Marine Band which, under the efficient leadership of Drum Major William Farr, often charmed Philadelphians.

It was not long before Major Burrows organized his Staff that consisted of Cap-

tain George Memminger, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant Thomas Wharton, Quartermaster; and Second Lieutenant James Thompson, Paymaster, who later married Sarah Burrows.

The Headquarters remained in Philadelphia no longer than that city was continued as the Capital City. The last incident of importance participated in by the Marines in Philadelphia was the celebration of the Fourth of July in the year 1800. The *Universal Gazette* of Philadelphia, in describing this celebration, stated that "the Society of the Cincinnati distinguished the occasion by an elegant entertainment given at the City Tavern; at which the following toasts were given, to the animating notes of martial music, by the band belonging to Col. Burrows's corps of Marines." This affair was made



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDANT
WILLIAM WARD BURROWS ENTERTAINING
WASHINGTONIANS WITH A
MARINE BAND CONCERT IN AUGUST,
1800, AT THE MARINES' CAMP ON THE
HILL NOW THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

notable, as far as the Marines were concerned, by the Society of the Cincinnati conferring honorary membership upon Colonel Burrows. It is on this occasion, also, that we read in the press for the first time of the famous United States Marine Band playing in public.

The National Capital moved from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800 and the Marines, already distinguished as "Presidential Troops," arrived in the Federal City in July of that year. Stopping for a few days in Georgetown they soon pitched their tents on a most "beautiful hill overlooking the Potomac"—the same hill on which today is located the Naval Hospital.

With his genial and social disposition, Colonel Burrows did much to drive the gloom away from the dismal city, for Washington in those ancient days is de-

scribed as the "City of Magnificent Distances," the "Wilderness City," the "Mud Hole," the "Capital of Miserable Huts," and the "City of Streets Without Houses."

One of the first public diversions furnished Washingtonians was the Marine Band concerts that took place on the hill, already mentioned, where the Marines had their camp. This hill was part of "the reservation selected for the National University on E Street, between 23rd and 25th Streets." We read in Mrs. Thornton's Diary that during the latter part of August, 1800, she and her mother "went to the Hill to hear the Band," which was playing at the Marines' Camp on the "ground intended for the University."

Colonel Burrows organized the first Dancing Assembly to interest social Washington and, of course, musicians from his Band supplied the music. He was a member of every committee of any importance that interested itself in civic

affairs. He paraded his Marines before President Jefferson on the White House Grounds on July 4, 1801. The *National Intelligencer*, in reporting this celebration of the Fourth of July, stated that "Lieutenant-Colonel Burrows at the head of the Marine Corps, saluted the President" while the Marine Band played "with great precision and with inspiring animation, the *President's March*, as the Marines "went through the usual evolutions in a masterly manner, fired sixteen rounds in platoon, and concluded with a general *feu de joie*."

Throughout the French Naval War from 1798 to 1801 the Commandant supplied Marines for every conceivable duty both ashore and afloat. In this war the Marines added laurels to those gained in the Revolution; they succeeded in their second start as they had in their first.

Peace brought with it the usual reductions in the armed forces and Colonel Burrows entered into the spirit of national economy, as the Marines have ever since done to the present date. Reduction in numbers and in appropriations, however, did not hinder efficiency and the Tripolitan War found over half the Marines (with a strength of about 500) in the Mediterranean.

Colonel Burrows is the only Commandant of the Marine Corps who has had the honor of commanding the Corps in two wars, unless Archibald Henderson (who commanded during the Indian Wars of 1836-1842 and the Mexican War) is excepted.

Both President Jefferson and Colonel Burrows found mutual enjoyment in discussing many topics and frequently they were seen, as shown by the correspondence of the Commandant with his officers, riding along the wooded bridle paths tracing the romantic Rock Creek.

The father of William Ward Burrows was William Burrows (born 1726; died May 2, 1781), a lawyer of Charleston, S. C. His mother was Mary Ward (born October 11, 1728; died February 17, 1775). His parents were married April 20, 1749. He was the middle of three children, with an older sister, Polly, and a younger sister, Sarah Ward Burrows. He was born in Charleston, S. C., on January 16, 1758. Educated as a lawyer in America and England, he was admitted to Middle Temple in 1772.

Resigning from the Marine Corps on March 6, 1804, he died exactly one year later in Washington, aged 47 years, and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Georgetown. His remains were re-interred in the Arlington National Cemetery on May 12, 1892.

Colonel Burrows left behind him two daughters and one son. William Burrows, his son, was killed in action during the War of 1812 while commanding the U. S. S. *Enterprise* in an engagement with the *Boxer*. Sarah Burrows, the older daughter, was married to General James Thompson, of Washington, on May 31, 1803. They had one daughter, Mary Cecilia (born February 25, 1804; died April 27, 1833, in Mexico City), who, on April 22, 1823, was married to Michell Hersant. Mrs. Thompson died March 31, 1848, and General Thompson on October 16, 1856.

Francis Harriet Burrows, the younger daughter, was married to John Nelson, Attorney General of the United States in President Tyler's Cabinet, on November 18, 1816. She left a daughter, Mary S. Nelson, who, on April 20, 1837, married Alexander Neill. Dr. William Neill, the son of this union, is living today at Charles Town, Jefferson County, W. Va.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

The Seaver Genealogy. By Jesse Seaver. 1904 North Park Avenue, Philadelphia.

Though only mimeographed, the Seaver Genealogy (cover illustrated with coat-of-arms) is an extensive work on the Seaver, Seavers, Sever, Sevier families of Europe and America. It is largely devoted to the descendants of Robert Seaver, the immigrant, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1633; but also includes: the early English branch dating back to 1287 A. D., the Irish branch dating back to 1471, the Scottish branch including descendants of King David of Scotland; the German branch and the French branch.

The Seavers have been numerous in certain parts of the United States and more than fifty of them are listed as having fought in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution.

A general index with addenda (printed supplement) which accompanies the genealogy is of inestimable value to the researcher. Besides those of the name of Seaver, it contains among the alliances: Adams, Allen, Babcock, Bacon, Baldwin, Barret, Blanchard, Brazier, Clark, Clough, Coolidge, Cornings, Davis, Davenport, Eddy, Emerson, Fiske, Frazer, Glidden, Gregory, Griswold, Holmes, Hinman, Heath, Johonnot, Kelsey, Kendall, Lincoln, Lyon, Morse, Minot, Nutt, Owen, Ordway, Page, Putnam, Riggs, Russell, Sullivan, Strawbridge, Spenser, Tripp, Turner, Weld, Wright, Warren, and many others.

Georgia Family In America. Compiled and Edited by Elmore L. Brooks. Cleve- land, Ohio: Evangelical Press.

Among the genealogies recently acquired by Memorial Continental Hall Library is that of the Georgia Family In America by Elmore L. Brooks which is remarkable for nearly two thousand descendants of two brothers since the time of the American Revolution. The manner of arrival into the United States of these two brothers and the origin of their name is romantic.

"William and Elijah Burr Georgia came to America from Wales sometime during the War of the Revolution. The traditions of the family differ somewhat as to the manner in which these men reached the American shores. One account says they were taken from their fishing boat, off the coast of Wales, by a British man-of-war and impressed as sailors, to serve during the war of Great Britain with her American colonies. That they lived in Milford Haven, Wales, and their names were Yhorgha. After crossing the Atlantic, the vessel came to anchor in the harbor of Savannah, Georgia. Obtaining shore leave, the brothers promptly deserted; changed their name to Georgia; came north and settled in New Milford, Connecticut. . . . From these descended all the Georgia family in America."

The author of the genealogy has made a thorough compilation of the descendants, carrying out both male and female lines, inclusive of the youngest of the present generation, whom he locates scattered from Maine to California.

Elijah Burr Georgia married Keziah Stewart and had only one child, a son who settled in New York State, and his descendants are found in Delaware and Otsego Counties. William Georgia married Sarah Cable (1747-1818) of New Milford, and had four children. Their son Miles (1785-1869) married Sally North and had Willis (b. 1809) who married, in 1828, Clarinda Wilson, descended from James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Willis lived to be eighty-three years of age and had ten children. "He was one of the old vigorous type men who believed, like many of the Georgia descendants, in that divine command given to the sons of Noah, that they go forth, multiply, subdue, and replenish the earth." His children and grandchildren went out to Pennsylvania, Virginia, Texas, Montana, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Washington and California. One of them married into the Dearborn family of the branch to which belonged Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of Thomas Jefferson.

"Kenmore" Paid For

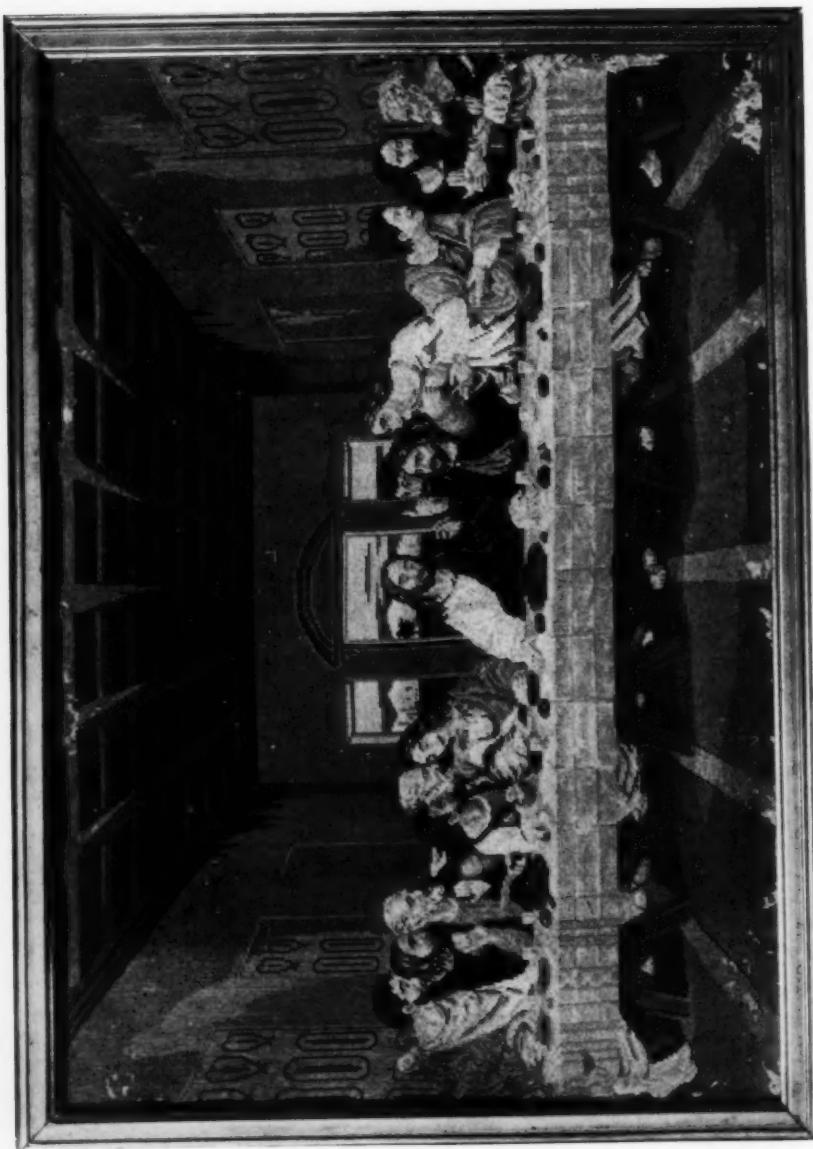
KENMORE, in Fredericksburg, Va., the historic Colonial mansion of Betty Lewis, only sister of George Washington, is now the unencumbered property of the Kenmore Association, a national organization with headquarters at Fredericksburg, Virginia. It will be held in trust in perpetuity for the people of the city, State, and Nation.

Informal but impressive ceremonies marked the final act in the purchase of the property when officials and members of the Kenmore Association with a num-

ber of invited guests gathered in the spacious drawing-room of the old house on New Year's Day, 1925, and saw Mrs. V. M. Fleming, president of the association, hand a check for \$1,000, the amount of the final payment, together with another for interest, to Capt. M. B. Rowe, which formally concluded the transaction. The check presented to Captain Rowe was a gift from Col. I. N. Lewis, a descendant of Gen. Fielding Lewis, builder of Kenmore, who also was the donor of the first check for its purchase.



JANUARY 1, 1925, KENMORE ASSOCIATION, FREDERICKSBURG, VA., PASSED ITS FIRST MILESTONE WHEN MRS. VIVIAN MINOR FLEMING, PRESIDENT, MADE THE FINAL PAYMENT ON THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ON KENMORE, HOME OF BETTY WASHINGTON LEWIS, TO CAPTAIN M. B. ROWE.



LEONARDO DA VINCI'S "LAST SUPPER," WORKED IN CROSS STITCH BY MISS RHODA MASON, BORN 1774

Curios in Memorial Continental Hall Museum

BY NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN



*Photographs by
Handy, Washington*

IT IS estimated that approximately 20,000 tourists yearly visit Memorial Continental Hall, the national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C. And it is safe to say that the majority of these 20,000 visitors linger longer in the Museum than in any other part of the Hall, which is not only one of the most beautiful buildings, architecturally, in the National Capital, but is of increasing historical interest because of the national and international events which have transpired under its roof.

The Museum, which occupies the south side of the Hall, is filled with articles of

varying interest and value, donated by private individuals and by chapters of the National Society. Its development in the last few years has been remarkable, and more and more cases are required to hold new acquisitions, which range from Colonial handiwork to jeweled ornaments and valuable and rare manuscripts. Articles of historical interest or association prior to the year 1800 come within the period governing their acceptance for the Museum.

It is hard to say which case in the Museum arouses the most interest; that nearest the door contains four miniatures and five silhouettes, reproduced herewith.

Brief sketches, taken from the records, which in some instances are very incomplete, describe the persons depicted and give the donors' names.

The miniature of Commodore Joshua Barney, one of America's renowned sea-fighters of the Revolution, was made in Paris by Jean Baptiste Isabey, and was presented to the Museum by Mr. Richard H. Thompson, of Baltimore,



TOWNSEND



CAPT. JOHN HAMMOND

Md., a direct descendant of Commodore Barney. Joshua Barney, born in Baltimore on July 6, 1759, was the son of William and Frances Holliland (Watts) Barney. He died on December 4, 1818, and was buried in the Allegheny Cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa. Barney began his naval career at the age of twelve years; at sixteen he took command





PORTIA LEE

of a merchant reserve ship. He was commissioned when seventeen years old and made a captain at twenty-three.

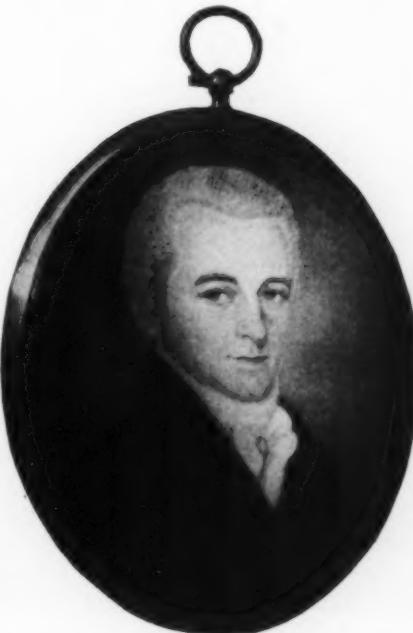
Captain Barney unfurled the first American flag seen in Maryland from the mast of the *Hornet*. He was taken prisoner four times before rendering his most conspicuous service in 1782, while commanding the *Hyder-Ally* in an engagement in Delaware Bay between his ship and the *General Monk*, commanded by Captain Rogers of the Royal Navy. The British ship surrendered, having lost all officers but one midshipman. For this brilliant engagement Barney received a vote of thanks from the Pennsylvania Legislature and a sword presented in the name of the State.

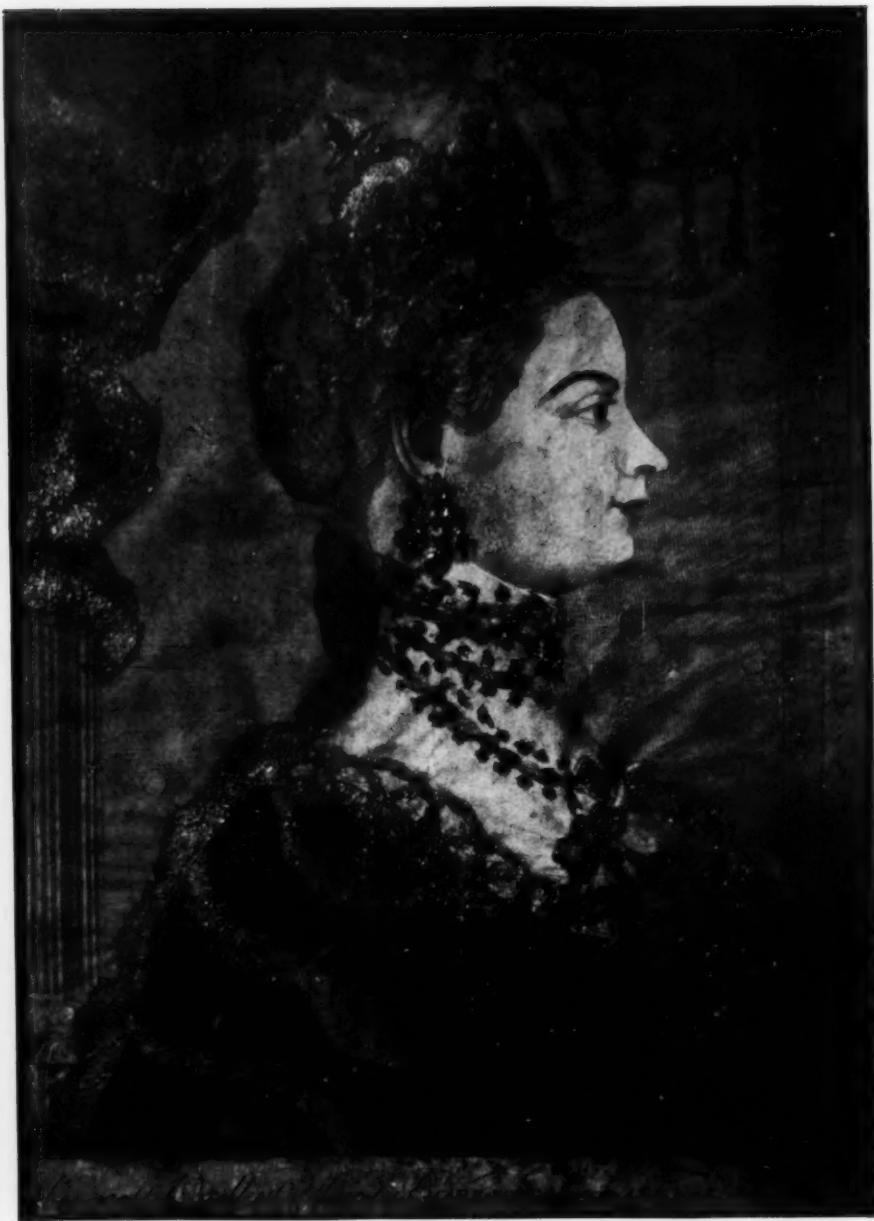
The names of the artists of the two other miniatures are not recorded in the Museum files. The Portia Lee miniature is in a double case. Unfortunately data is lacking as to the identity of the picture

on the reverse, but it is probably a likeness of William Hodgson, husband of Portia Lee.

Portia Lee (1777-1840) married William Hodgson, of White Haven, England, who died in Alexandria, Va., on November 7, 1820. She was the daughter of William Lee and his wife Hannah Philippa, daughter of Philip and Frances Grymes Ludwell.

At the commencement of the American Revolution William Lee was holding the office of Sheriff in London, yet was bound by ties of kindred and business to the cause of the Colonies. He soon became an object of suspicion to the British Ministry. In 1777 he was appointed Commercial Agent for the Continental Congress in France, and later was appointed to represent the Colonies in Berlin and

MINIATURE IN BACK OF CASE OF
PORTIA LEE



QUEEN CHARLOTTE, CONSORT OF GEORGE III OF ENGLAND (HAND-COLORED WOODCUT)



KING GEORGE III OF ENGLAND (HAND-COLORED WOODCUT)

Vienna. Afterward he was their representative to The Hague. It is claimed that Lee was one of the earliest originators of the move for "armed neutrality," which was to protect the freedom of commerce against the exactions of Great Britain.

The Lee miniature was given to the Museum by Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis, of Virginia.

While silhouettes may, in some cases, be doubtful likenesses of the originals, there is always something fascinating about them, and they present an interesting study to lovers of the unusual. So far, only five silhouettes have been given to the Museum. One is of a member of the

Townsend family of Cape May County, New Jersey, and the only information obtainable in our files is this meager data and that the silhouette was presented by Mrs. Humphrey Swain, of New Jersey.

The silhouette, mounted on white satin, of Sophia Dorothea Curts was the gift of the latter's great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Priscilla Kent Case, formerly of Washington, D. C.

More detailed information was sent with the silhouette of Elizabeth Woodruff, of New Jersey, gift of Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, of Omaha, Nebraska. The gen-

ealogical data appended to frame states:

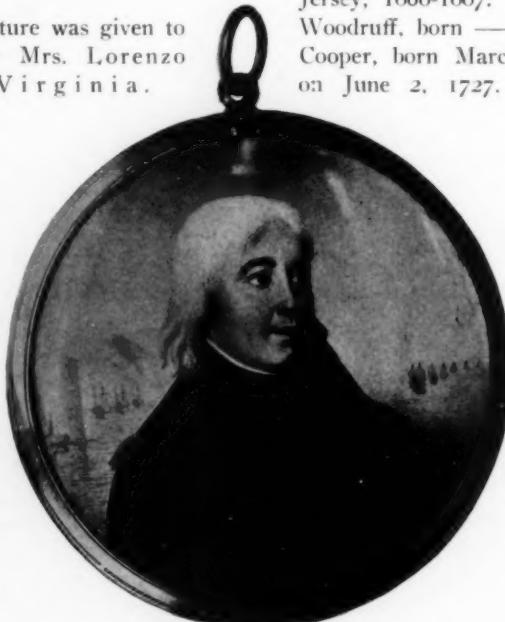
"John Woodruff married Ann Gosmer; settled at Southampton, Long Island, about 1657. Their son, John Woodruff, born in England, married, first, Sarah Ogden; settled in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 1666-1667. Their son, John Woodruff, born —, married Sarah Cooper, born March 16, 1666; died on June 2, 1727. He was High Sheriff of Essex County, New Jersey, 1697; died in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1750.

"Their son, David Woodruff, born in Elizabethtown on February 27, 1695, married Eunice Ward. He died in 1749. Their son, Elias Woodruff, born in Elizabethtown in March, 1739, died in

Newton, N. J., on May 1, 1802; married in Elizabethtown on November 1, 1761, Mary Joline.

"Their daughter, Elizabeth Woodruff, born in Princeton, N. J., on May 10, 1779, died in New Brunswick, N. J., on July 26, 1811; married in Trenton, N. J., on February 27, 1806, to Thomas Yardley How, born in 1777 and died in 1855. The silhouette was made about the time Elizabeth Woodruff was to be married."

Another silhouette depicts the Rev. John Hammond, who also saw service as a captain in the American Revolution. He was born on June 20, 1741, in



COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY

Swansea, Massachusetts, and died on August 20, 1820, in Utica, New York. He preached in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1797.

Hammond married on November 27, 1765, Annie Fisk, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Briggs) Fisk, of Scituate, Rhode Island. He was employed by John Brown, of Providence, Rhode Island, as an expert topographer, to take charge of surveying the "Brown Tract," which included five counties in northern New York. The task was so tremendous that Captain Hammond moved his family permanently to New York. It is interesting to note that in land grants of that section of New York State, Hammond's maps are still used as authoritative. Mrs. Charles W. Allen, of Washington, D. C., a direct descendant of Captain Hammond, gave the silhouette to the Museum.

Unfortunately there are only a few facts accompanying the silhouette of Avis Brown, daughter of Walter Brown, Jr., and Avis Kinney Brown, born in 1788, died in 1848. Her grandfather was Walter Brown, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier of Connecticut. The donor of the silhouette was Mrs. G. F. Barbour, of Rhode Island.

In the same case with the miniatures stands a small framed likeness done in

wax of Colonel John Roane, Jr., of Virginia. Roane was born in 1762 in King William County, Virginia, and died there in 1838. He was a representative from Virginia to the United States Congress from 1809 to 1815. He was the son of William and Sarah Upshaw Roane. He is described in histories as an earnest patriot of the Revolution.

The artist, George Miller, was Scotch by birth. He would have become an artist of eminence if he could have made bread enough to support himself and his wife by his profession of modeling in wax. But Miller came to us before the time when merit could be appreciated or the pretender known from the artist. His bust of George Washington (made in 1798), Charles Willson Peale, Bishop White, Commodore

Bainbridge, Albert Gallatin, Madame Jerome Bonaparte, and Dolly Madison are proofs of his talent. Miller was first known in Philadelphia in 1798. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and of the Colonial Society of Arts. He died in 1818.

Two unique objects of interest in the Museum are hand-colored wood engravings of George III of England and his consort, Queen Charlotte. The engravings were purchased in 1761 by Governor Gilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and were presented to the Museum



EDWARD PARKER CUSTIS, OF VIRGINIA,
GREAT UNCLE OF DONOR, MRS. BETTY
CUSTIS AMBLER. (NO FURTHER DATA
ON FILE)

by the Sierra Chapter of California in memory of Mrs. Katharine Parker Scott Boyd, in whose family the engravings were heirlooms since before the Revolutionary War.

A tapestry, 26 inches by 32 inches, its soft-hued coloring still wonderfully preserved, is also on exhibition in the Museum. It is a faithful reproduction of the famous painting of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," worked in cross-stitch by Miss Rhoda Mason, who was born, according to the date woven in a corner, in 1774. The late Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, who gave the tapestry, was a direct descendant of William Mason, who was born in Watertown, Massachusetts,

in 1727, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and who married Hannah Guild. He was a Minute Man at the Lexington Alarm. Miss Rhoda Mason was probably a member of the same distinguished family, but actual proof of this is lacking in our records in Memorial Continental Hall.

A representative from the principal art studio of Washington, D. C., who is considered an unquestioned authority on

paintings and curios, has recently seen Miss Mason's cross-stitch tapestry and pronounced it of unique and exceptional value.

The tapestry is to be restored and properly protected. It will then be hung in the Tennessee Room, now, by courteous permission of that State, used as an annex to the Museum.

The same authority examined the two hand-colored woodcuts of George III and Queen Charlotte of England and became most enthusiastic over them. He declared them to be of even greater value and historic interest than the Mason tapestry.

The accessions in the Museum at the present time number 1,759,

and more gifts are coming in monthly.

An article which arouses much comment among visiting tourists is a large framed bandana of a brilliant hue. It was made to commemorate the second inaugural of President George Washington in 1794.

The bandana was given by Mrs. James Humphries Krom, a member of Fort Antes Chapter of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, who also contributed other articles.



WAX BUST OF COL. JOHN ROANE, JR., OF VIRGINIA

STATE CONFERENCES

NORTH DAKOTA

The called Conference to meet our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook and Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, was held in Bismarck October 9 and 10, 1924.

The evening of the 9th, Minishoshe Chapter of Bismarck gave an informal reception to our distinguished guests and State officers. Members of Mandan and Minishoshe Chapters, their husbands and friends called during the evening.

The Conference began at 9 a. m., October 10th at the Country Club, Bismarck. The State Regent, Mrs. E. A. Thorberg, presided and welcomed Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Walker, to the State D. A. R. Judge A. M. Christianson, of the Supreme Court, welcomed them to North Dakota and J. Leonard Bell for the S. A. R.

A telegram of greeting was received from Mrs. George M. Young, past State Regent. Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Walker responded to the greetings very cordially and gracefully.

The address of the morning session was given by Governor R. A. Nestos and was much enjoyed.

Following that session a ride was taken to the Northern Great Plains Field Station at Mandan, after which the Mandan Chapter entertained at luncheon in the Lewis and Clark Hotel for Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Walker. In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. L. N. Cary, the guests were welcomed by Mrs. J. L. Bowers, ex-Regent. Mrs. Shinners sang "Out Where the West Begins."

The Conference reconvened at the Country Club at 2 o'clock. Mrs. H. T. Graves, of Jamestown, led the salute to the Flag. Messrs. Humphries and Halvorson sang a group of songs. Addresses were given by the President General and Organizing Secretary General which were greatly enjoyed.

Three minute reports were given from each Chapter. There are eight Chapters in North Dakota, each reporting concrete work accomplished along lines prescribed by the National Society.

Before the close of the afternoon session each member was privileged to ask questions, which were graciously answered by Mrs. Cook.

Resolutions were adopted and among them—That we affirm our profound confidence in the Constitution and Supreme Court of the United States, and earnestly warn against the danger undermining public confidence in the aforesaid, by unwarranted criticism of the one and by unnecessary limitation of the other, and since adequate preparedness no more brings on war than insurance invites fire, we therefore advocate practical means of securing national defense, and go on record as standing behind our Army and Navy.

The Conference closed with a dinner given by Minishoshe Chapter at the Country Club. The D. A. R. of North Dakota presented vases to the President General, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Walker, made at Grand Forks from North Dakota clay.

We hope we may have the pleasure again of entertaining Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Walker in our State.

(MRS. J. L.) FANNIE T. BOWERS,
Corresponding Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA

On October 13, 1924, the special conference of the South Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution welcomed Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General, to Sioux Falls and to the State of South Dakota. With her came Mrs. William S. Walker, Organizing Secretary General, and also as our guests we welcomed Mrs. Fred E. Frisbee, National Chairman Conservation and Thrift Committee, and Mrs. Robert Munger, State Regent of Iowa.

A luncheon at noon and a musical program preceded the afternoon meeting, which opened at 1:45 o'clock with a bugle call, followed by the entrance of the President General, national and state officers. Scripture reading and prayer, the pledge of allegiance to the Flag of the United States, the singing of "America," and then our State Regent introduced Mrs. Cook. To us, of the middle West, first hand messages from any close to the heart of the great work of our organization are rare indeed; it was an inspiration just to have our President General with us, and we were eager to listen while she told of the activities along many lines of D. A. R. work. Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Frisbee, and Mrs. Munger each brought us a message that will mean much to us in our future plans.

And we were glad to tell our guests a bit about our C. A. R. and of our State Benefit Fund, Children of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. South Dakota is justly proud of this fund for we believe that we were first of the States to plan the raising of money for a scholarship endowment fund for the benefit of children of soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War. We hope soon to have this \$5,000.00 fund completed, and then the interest will be used for the benefit of the children of those serving in the World War living in the State of South Dakota, except in case of urgent need. However, should conditions arise and the fund is not needed for the purposes designated, the State Conference has the power to divert the endowment fund to other patriotic purposes.

A violin selection finished the program, after which the Daughters went to the Elks club where a reception in honor of the President General was held.

At the evening session, Dr. George A. Pettigrew welcomed Mrs. Cook in the name of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Doane Robinson then told of the visit, during the summer, of Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. He

came to South Dakota, bringing with him his engineer and his young son (and they came at their own expense), to look for the huge granite block of which this pioneer in the realm of massive sculpture long has dreamed. And after he and his party had spent a day in climbing over rocks and had finally reached the huge granite mass which they had come to inspect, Borglum turned to his engineer and said: "There marches the outline of American History." If the rock stands up under the tests which are to be applied, then we of South Dakota will have a gigantic sculptured memorial greater even than the Panorama carved by Borglum on the face of Stone Mountain near Atlanta.

Mrs. Cook was the principal speaker of the evening, her subject being the "Aims and Scope of the D. A. R." and all too briefly she sketched our past achievements, our present work, and our hopes and plans for future accomplishments.

For us this special conference held much of inspiration, and we will work the harder and accomplish more because of it.

LERNA D. VELING,
Recording Secretary.

The Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial

BY MRS. MARTIN H. SCHMID

ALL the Daughters of the American Revolution who are raising funds for the erection of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory at Oxford College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, will be interested to know that the Oxford Alumnae are now campaigning for a college endowment fund of \$600,000. In their campaign literature appears the following paragraph:

"As a Memorial to its first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison (one of the best known of Oxford's Alumnae), the D. A. R. is erecting a Memorial Hall there, to serve as a dormitory for students. In addition to relieving the present overcrowded living conditions, the building is designed to prove a permanent home and meeting place for the College Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

This news cannot fail to stimulate us to new efforts to raise our funds quickly so that we may fulfill our pledge to these young women.

The college is entirely worthy of our con-

sideration, as it is the oldest women's college in America, having been founded in the year 1830. For nearly a century it has maintained a high standard of education and training; in that time 4,500 students have been graduated. It offers to girls of small means an opportunity of a college education at a minimum cost.

The National Committee for the Memorial has in the bank the sum of \$32,000.00—pledges will be paid before the Congress in April, which will materially increase this amount, but, even so, there remains a large sum to be raised. A Building Committee has been appointed, and plans for the structure will be submitted to the Congress. Will not each Daughter consider this promise to Oxford College in the light of a personal obligation? We have promised a dormitory in the name of our First President General, and as Daughters of the American Revolution we must not be slow to fulfill our obligation.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

2185. CLARK.—Will the party who inserted this query in 1910 or 1911 communicate with *Mrs. F. W. Amstutz, 430 E. Chestnut St., Washington, Penn.*

659. YOUNG.—Isaac Young of Va. mar Eliz. (?) & is buried at Antioch, W. Va. He served in Rev. from Fayette Co., Pa., & was granted a section of land in Ark. in recognition of his services. His chil were Yarnall buried at Antioch, W. Va.; Isaac Jr., buried at Rockport W. Va. mar 1st Sarah Moore who is buried at Antioch, W. Va., mar 2nd Katherine Ault; Mary.—*Mrs. W. H. Coleman, Crawford, Nebraska.*

6585.—Look for Darby data in Chester Co., Pa. Basil Darby mar Mary Alnutt. Their dau Mary Darby mar Wm. Dawson of Md. (his 2nd wife) Fam. recs begin abt 1700 & the trail is Pa. Md. & Va.—E. M. H. M.

8982. DUNWOODY.—History of Franklin Co., Pa., 1887 p 591—Early land entries in Montgomery Twp. In 1743 Wm. & Thos. Dunwiddy were neighbors of Robt. Culbertson. 1786 Wm. Dunwoody was a taxable in same twp. Wm. Dunwoody was a pew-holder in the old ch at Welsh Run. This church was rebuilt in 1772/3 & a plan of the Meeting House has come to light, undated, but prob made abt 1772. David Dunwoody belongs to the following gen as a citizen of this community. Wm. & Thos. Dunwoody traded in Mercersburg in 1774-1775 according to an old ledger acct. The Wills would prob be found at Carlisle & Chambersburg, Pa.

ALEXANDER.—A John Alexander was a pew-holder in the Presbyterian Church at Welsh Run, Franklin Co., Pa. nr the Md. line.—*Mrs. U. S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa.*

9959. DRAKE.—Contemporaries, John Drake, immigrant to Windsor, Thos. Drake, to Weymouth & Robert Drake from Colchester Co., Essex, Eng. Robt's s Capt Francis Drake mar Mary—& d 1687, Piscataway, N. J. Their s Rev John Drake b Portsmouth N. H. 1665 d 1739/40. Will prob 7 Apr. 1840 mar Rebecca Trotter at Elizabeth, N. J. dau of Wm. & Catherine Gibbs Trotter who removed from Newbury Mass. to Elizabethtown, N. J. Their dau Sarah Drake, 1683-1758 mar Ensign Benj. Hull b 1680 d Piscataway, N. J. Another Drake fam. Mercy Drake dau of George & Mercy Oliver Drake mar Rev. Benj. Stelle. Her dau Susanna mar Judge Joseph Hull b abt 1706 d 1768. Their s Lieut. Isaac Hull mar Ann, dau of John Dunham b 8 July 1705 Piscataway, N. J. mar 17 Mar 1734, d 1740 & Mercy Drake dau of Judge Joseph & Anne Pyatt Drake.—*Miss L. M. Earl, "The Elms," Attica, Ind.*

10662. CLINTON.—For War ser. of Shubael Clinton see Muster Rolls of the French War pub by the Conn. Hist. Society. Rachel Pierson was dau of Stephen & Hannah Munson Pierson, gr dau of Abraham & Sarah—Pierson, gr-gr dau of Stephen & Mary Tomlinson Pierson. Hannah Munson was dau of John & Eliz. Hawkins Munson, gr dau of Joseph & Eliz. Gunn Hawkins, & gr-gr dau of Joseph & Abigail Holbrook Hawkins. Proved by Orcutt's History of Derby.—*Donald L. Jacobus, 161 Spring St., West Haven, Conn.*

10666. CURTIS.—Oliver Curtis, s of Abel, mar 14 Nov 1774, his cousin Hila, dau of James Curtis. Their dau Hila b 28 Feb. 1782 perhaps the one desired. See Anderson's History of Waterbury, vol. 1, app. p 43.—*Donald L. Jacobus, 161 Spring St., West Haven, Conn.*

10626. PLUMB.—Rachel Plumb who m 6 June 1739 Enoch Curtis of Wallingford not New Haven, was bapt at Milford 4 Mch 1716, being dau of John & Rachel Bunnell Plumb, grda of John & Eliz. Norton Plumb, & gr grda of Robt & Mary Baldwin Plumb. Proved by personal research. Rachel's parentage is incorrectly stated by the querist.

(c) MERRIMAN.—Nathaniel Merriman (not Merriam as stated) is said without proof to have mar Abigail Olney. The only wife named on record was Joan—Nathaniel has been proved son of George of London, not of Theophilus of Kent. For full discussion of these points see Merriman Reunion & Genealogy, of which I am publisher.—Donald L. Jacobus, 161 Spring St., West Haven, Conn.

11572. RAMSEY.—Lydia Ramsey is credited, in family records, with founding the first Soldiers Aid Society & with taking two grain sacks of socks, which she had persuaded her neighbors to knit, on horseback to Washington's men at Valley Forge. She mar Benj Coburn & emig with him & their fam in 1837 from Sanford, Broome Co., N. Y. to Whiteside Co., Ill. Their fam. consisted of Chas. R. b 1804, wife & four chil; Benj Jr. wife & chil.; James, wife & chil; John, wife & four chil; Mrs. Stephen Jeffers & Mrs. Elisha Hubbard & six chil. Lydia Ramsey Coburn d 1837 soon aft reaching Ill. & is buried in the Lyndon, Ill. cemetery. Her husband d 1859. Do not know parentage or place of birth of Lydia Ramsey.—Mrs. J. E. Hubbard, 1902 10th Ave., North Seattle, Washington.

11903. SPOFFORD.—Gen Jonathan Spofford was a Deacon & was 1st Rep. from the town in the Legislature. He was from Conn. & d at an advanced age in upper Canada. See Vermont Historical Gazeteer, vol. 1, pp. 901-971. It is prob that Gen Spofford was twice mar, his other w being his cousin Miss Smalley. Had six chil. Gen Spofford & Thos Chittenden commenced the settlement of Williston, Vt. 1774, locating on the river & taking large tracts of land adjoining each other. During the War the set. was abandoned but they returned in 1786. His war rec will prob be found in Vt. Hist. Gazeteer of Vt. Soldiers.—Harriet de Calista, 175 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.

11906. MORRELL.—Abraham Morrell, prob came from Eng 1632 in "The Lion" mar 10 June 1645 Sarah, dau of Robt Clement of Haverhill b abt 1590 and his w — who afterward mar 8 Oct 1665 Thos. Mudgett. Abraham d 20 June 1662. Their s Moses Morrell b 28 Dec 1655 mar 1st Rebecca Barnes who d 3 Apr. 1727 (dau of Wm. & Rachel Barnes) mar 2nd Mary —. Moses d 20 May 1731.

His s Wm. b 19 March 1687/8 mar 1st 6 June 1717 Lydia Pillsbury of Salisbury & 2nd abt 1733 Judith —. His s Wm. b 18 Nov 1730 (by 1st w) mar 15 Sept 1752 Mary Jones of Amesbury & their 1st child Jacob was b 13 Mch 1753 at Amesbury. Ref:—Old Families of Amesbury & Salisbury, by Hoyt, Vol. 1 p 251-3; Vol 2 p 769.—Mrs. Chas A. Speer, 415 W. Jefferson St., Washington, Iowa.

12002. BLANTON.—Richard Blanton & his w Eliz. were of English extraction, & were living in Spotsylvania Co., Va. 1734. Their chil were Richard, Thos. Priscilla, Eliz. & Mary. Thos. Blanton b abt 1724 & spent most of his life in Spotsylvania Co. served in Rev. Sold his property in Va. 1786 & removed to Ky. Woodford Co. Mar Jane — & had chil John, James, Phoebe, Betsey, Mary Lindsey, Sallie & Richard, Jr. (Deed Book "C" Woodford Co., Court p 154) "For love & affection to John Blanton who mar Nancy Roberson, James who mar —; Phoebe who mar Rodenham Route; Betsey who mar George Bone; Richard who mar Maria Snead etc." John Blanton was drafted for service in the Rev. but as he had mar Nancy Roberson & was rearing a fam of chil. Richard though but 16 years of age offered himself as a substitute for his brother & was accepted. After the Rev. he mar Sarah Snead & had chil John, Richard, Carter, Wm., James, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Daniel & Nancy who mar Rev. Isaac Crutcher. He was living in Frederick Co., Va. & was elected sheriff of that county. He d at the home of his son-in-law Rev. Crutcher nr Grassy Springs Church. This was sent to me by a genealogist in Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. V. E. Richardson, 200 N. 12th St., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

12049. WIGHTMAN.—Benj Wightman who was b in Bozrah, Conn 31 Aug 1755 was the s of Abraham & Susannah Stark Wightman. His bro James removed to German Platts, N. Y. & he had cousins who removed to Herkimer, N. Y. Page 92 New York in the Rev. mentions Benj Whitman (the very common way of spelling Wightman) this may be your man. For further infor write to Mrs. Herbert B. Wightman, 1 Elmwood Ave., Norwich, Conn.

12066. TAYLOR.—George Taylor b Orange Co., Va 1711 d 1792. His sons were James, Jonathan, Edmund, 1744-1786, mar Sarah Stubbs, Francis, Richard, 1749-1823, mar Catherine Davis, John, Wm., Charles, Reuben, Benj. George Taylor & his 10 sons all fought in Rev. He organized & drilled the Orange Co. Mil. at the outbreak of the War. He was a member of the Committee of Safety &

of the Virginia Convention 1774.—*Miss Colleen Foster, Box 195, Baker, Oregon.*

12228. HARRIS.—In G. M. Boges' "King Philip's War" there is mention of a Samuel Harris of Salem, Mass. who is a grantee of lands at Amherst, N. H. This applied to the soldiers who served in that War 1675/6 or to their heirs. The desc of this Sam'l Harris would thus be eligible to the Society of Colonial Wars. In one line of desc from Thos. Harris b Deal, Co. Kent Eng. sailing from Bristol, Eng 1 Dec. 1630 for America, set at Providence R. I. & d there, through Thos. 2, Richard 3, Jonathan 4, Abner 5 is Wm. 6, who resided in Smithfield, R. I. mar 24 Oct 1789 Barbara dau of Waterman Allen of Cumberland. This Wm. set in Hiram O., abt 1812. In 1800 he had removed from Smithfield to Plainfield. His eldest s was b in Smithfield 16 May 1790. It is possible that your Asahel may have been his bro, b in N. Y. while the fam. was moving westward.—*Miss Eliza Newton, 1766 Northampton St., Holyoke, Mass.*

TILLINGHAST.—In an old cemetery in Newport, Ind. there is an old stone with the following inscription:—To the memory of John Tillinghast, native of Providence, R. I. Departed this life May 31, A. D. 1837. The 71 year of his age. A Soldier. In the Army of Wayne shared in the toils & dangers of the Campaign of 1794. Was present at the Battle of the Rapids of Maumee.—*Mrs. T. E. Luebken, Dillon, Montana.*

QUERIES

12209. COOKE.—Wanted proof that Benajah Cooke b in Hoosic, N. Y. 22 Sept 1784, was the son of Benajah & Eliz. Ashe Cooke.

(a) CHURCH.—Wanted dates of b & mar of Lucy, dau of Timothy & Lucretia Stanley Church, & wife of Benajah Cooke, Jr.—*A. M. L.*

12210. SHUNK.—Katherine Shunk mar abt 1770 Hugh Keaton of Lancaster Co. (Dauphin) Michael Chunk, Lancaster Co. 4th Batt, 4th Co. Jacob Brand, Capt 1782. Was Katherine a dau of this Michael Shunk?—*L. M.*

12211. PIERCE.—Wanted ances of Jason Pierce of Lowell or Salem Mass. Mar Mary Sage of Dryden N. Y. Was Capt in War of 1812.

(a) GRIFFITH.—Wanted ances of Wm. Griffith & of his w Mary Catherine Crim who emig to Ind abt 1820 from Frederick Co., Va.—*E. G. L.*

12212. MASON.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of James Winthrop Mason of Cambridge, Mass. & of Melinda Tennille of Georgia, his wife.—*T. R. D.*

12213. FOWLER.—Wanted given name of f of Susan Fowler b Oct 1792 d 19 Mch 1852 mar Josiah Coan of North Guilford, Conn.—*S. L. B.*

12214. SELLECK.—Hinman Selleck was b in Stamford Conn 10 Apr 1760. Whom did he marry? when & where, & what were the names of his chil? It is thought he set in N. Y. State, if so, where?—*F. S. B. S.*

12215. MONTAGUE.—Wanted Rev. rec of Latune Montague b abt 1731 in Essex Co., Va., s of Abraham Montague & his w Charlotte dau of Rev. Lewis Latune. His parents d while he was a youth & his bro Lewis was appointed his guardian by the Essex Co. Court 17 Nov 1747. His name is ment in the Will of his father in 1740 & in the Will of his mother in 1747. He mar 1754 Mrs. Catherine (Young) Taylor, abt 1759 removed to Granville Co., N. Car where he d abt 1812. Aft his d his wife moved with her dau Fanny Graves to Maury Co., Tenn where she d abt 1815. Latune Montague's bros & sis were Lewis, Abraham, Martha, Catherine & Frances.—*J. G. M.*

12216. JAMES.—Wanted Rev. rec & ances of Sherwood James of Va & gen & maiden n of his w Ann whose dau Mary b in Va 1735 mar 1751 Matt Singleton. They emig to S. Car. 1752 where both are buried.

(a) MANGUM - DAVIS - PERSON. — Wanted ances, with Col & Rev rec of Wm. Mangum, living in "Albemarle Parish" Sussex Co., Va. 1730. His s Arthur b in Va. 1743 living in Orange Co., N. C. 1760 mar Lucy dau or sis of Col. Wm. Person N. C. 1700. Their s Wm. Person Mangum mar K. Davis & was U. S. Senator & Member of Pres. Pierce's Cabinet from N. C. Wanted also Davis gen.

12217. WOODWARD.—Was Francis Marion Woodward who mar Jane Brandon the gr son of Thos. Woodward, the Regulator for S. Car?

(a) BRANDON.—Wanted Rev. rec of Josiah Brandon who mar Rachel Summerwell of Va. or S. Car.

(b) DILLINGHAM.—Wanted Rev. rec of Berryman Dillingham of Va. or Ky.—*B. D. D.*

12218. BULLOCH.—1650 Betson Bulloch came from Scotland to Eng. He mar Susan Haskins & had two chil. Daniel & one other. They removed to Amer. & set in N. Car. Daniel mar Mary Whitehurst of N. Car. Wanted dates of b, mar & d & gen of both Daniel & Mary.—*W. S. D.*

12219. WALTERMIRE-VAN BUSKIRK.—Wanted gen with Rev. rec of ances of David Waltermire b in Ghent, N. Y. abt 1800 mar Margaret Smith b Pierpont, N. Y. Their s Abraham b Ghent N. Y. 1830 mar Sarah, dau of John Henry Van Buskirk b in Saddle River, N. J.

abt 1800 & his w Eliza Huyler b N. Y. City. Was there Rev. rec in any of these lines?

(a) WORTENDYKE-MORSE.—Wanted gen with Rev. rec of ances of Rynier Wortendyke b in Wortendyke, N. J. abt 1795/7 mar Matilda Duryea b in Saddle River, N. J. 1797. Their s Rynier b N. Y. City 1 Aug 1817 mar Maria Morse b N. Y. City 1825, dau of Rockland & Sophia Morse of N. Eng. Wanted Rev. rec in any of these lines.—H. H. W.

12220. JONES-BALDWIN. — 1850 Census of Nashville, Hillsborough Co. N. H. gives Benj Lewis Jones age 44 b in N. H. wife Evelyn Baldwin age 43 b N. H. chil. Charles age 13, Harvey 11, Joanna Baldwin age 50. Wanted parentage & gen of Benj. L. Jones & also of Evelyn Baldwin.—B. G.

12221. VANCE.—Wanted any infor of the Vance fam of Cumberland Co. Pa.

(a) CONNELL.—Wanted gen of Zacariah Connell of Fayette Co., Pa. who mar Ann Crawford. Wanted also names of their chil & whom they mar.

(b) McCORMICK.—Wanted gen of Wm. McCormick of Fayette Co., Pa. Mar Effie Crawford. Wanted also names of their chil & whom they mar.

(c) CRAWFORD.—Wanted parentage of James of John Crawford s of Wm. of Fayette Co., Pa. He d in Ky. His sons were Richard, Moses & John.—C. F. R.

12222. CALLAWAY-TRENT.—Wanted names of chil of Chesley Callaway & his w Pattie dau of Henry Trent, whom he mar 12 Dec. 1778 in Bedford Co., Va.

(a) CALLAWAY-GALLOWAY.—Wanted names of chil of Chesley Callaway & of his w Christiana dau of John Galloway whom he mar 24 Feb. 1785 at Bedford Co., Va. Chesley Callaway was 1st Lieut in Rev.—J. K. P.

12223. KILGORE.—Wanted Rev rec, date of mar, names of w & chil of Maj. Robert Kilgore of Pa.

(a) BEAKLEY.—Wanted Rev. rec of ances of Mike Beakley & of his w — Arnold, of W. Va. or Pa.—E. D. B.

12224. WADE.—Wanted parentage & any infor of Joseph & George Wade, bros. who came to Monongalia Co., Va. abt 1776.—P. W. A.

12225. READ-BARNES.—Wanted dates of b, d & mar, & Rev. rec of Jonathan H. Read & w Lucinda. Their chil were Hanson, Tilley, Lucinda, Daniel, Eliz. & Aphia. Wanted also dates of b, d & m & Rev. rec of John Barnes who d 30 Jan 1812 prob in Norwalk, Conn. Daniel s of John Barnes mar 16 Nov. 1812 Aphia Read & their chil were Eli, Mary Ann, Daniel Frederick, Sarah Maria, Ezra Read, Eliza Lucinda, George Henry & Emmeline Aphia. Wanted also maiden name & parentage of w of John Barnes.—N. S. C.

12226. CLARK.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Clark who lived prob in Bedford Co., Va. removed to Ky where some of his chil were born in Barron Co. He mar Lucy Lacefield. Wanted her gen.

CRAWFORD.—Wanted parentage of James Crawford b in Augusta Co., Va. Removed to Botetourt Co. & later to Ky bef 1800. He mar Sarah Vansandt. He is buried in Fleming Co., Ky.—B. C. D.

12227. ROCKWELL. — Jonathan Rockwell b 1777 N. Y. prob Orange Co. son of Jonathan, lived during his early married life nr Elmira N. Y., 1800-1817 where the chil of his 1st wife were born. Jonathan served in War 1812, later abt 1818 he set nr Rockville, Parke Co., Ind. 1836 he rec'd a Grant of 40 acres in same vicinity where he died Oct 1851 & is buried on his own farm. Wanted maiden name & gen of his 1st wife, the mother of his chil. His eldest dau Katherine R. mar 1820 Sylvester Sibley in Terre Haute, Ind.—H. L. B.

12228. DYER.—Wanted ances of Mary Dyer who mar Nathaniel Loomis in 1728. Their chil were Dyer, Irene, Nathaniel, Mary & Nancy.

(a) SCOTT.—Wanted parentage & gen of Salome Scott who mar John Loomis of Conn 1760.

(b) SEXTON.—Wanted parentage & gen of Noah Sexton & of his wife Martha or Harriet Watt, who emig from N. Eng. to French Creek, Va. now W. Va.—C. M. C.

12229. HAAR-HARE.—According to tradition, three or four bros came to Penn. from Germany bef the Rev. & fought in that War, two were killed. John Hare was of Ohio in the first part of the 19th century, & mar Catherine Kiser. Wanted names of the bros & where they settled.—L. C. H.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

James Ross Chapter (Kansas City, Kan.) unveiled a memorial in Huron Park, erected in honor of Nancy Amelia Ross Wemple, one of the founders of the Chapter. Members of the G. A. R., Daughters of 1812, Veterans of Foreign Wars, The American Legion, The Ladies' Auxiliary of the American Legion, Sons of Veterans, and War Mothers attended the ceremony. Mrs. Wemple was born in Sullivan, Ohio, October 29, 1832, and died in Kansas City, Kan., June 18, 1918. She was the daughter of Sylvester Flint Ross, a descendant of James Ross, the Revolutionary soldier for whom the Chapter was named. She came to Kansas on her wedding trip in a "prairie schooner." Several of her brothers and their families soon followed, and all took a prominent part in the activities that finally resulted in Kansas being admitted as a free state. One brother, Edmund G. Ross, was Senator from Kansas in an early day, and will be remembered as casting the deciding vote against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. Mrs. Wemple lived in Lawrence, Kansas, at the time it was sacked and burned by Quantrrell and many of the inhabitants killed. Her home and its contents were burned, but fortunately she and her family were on a visit at the time and thus escaped with their lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wemple, in 1868, moved to Florida and started an orange and sugar plantation, but at the moment when success seemed certain there came a "killing frost," an almost unheard-of thing in that section, and the labor of years vanished in a night. They then came north again, and Mr. Wemple became largely interested in mining properties in Arizona. He was killed by a band of Geronimo's Indians on May 25, 1886.

Mrs. Wemple, after the death of her husband, made her home in Lawrence, where her children, two sons and a daughter, attended the University of Kansas. One son and her daughter survived her.

The unveiling was done by her great-grandson, three years old—James D. Colt, Jr., of Manhattan, Kansas. The Rev. Frank Neff, of the Washington Avenue Methodist Church, gave the invocation, and Mrs. Joseph Tag-

gart, Regent, a short biography of Mrs. Wemple and history of the founding of the Chapter. The Rev. C. A. Riley, of the First Congregational Church, delivered an address on "The Meaning of a Memorial."

E. L. DENNIS,
Historian.

Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter (Ionia, Mich.) held sixteen business and social meetings in 1924. We have fifty-six members. At our fall luncheon we had as our special guest, Mrs. Carey S. Welch, who was then State Chairman of the Children of the Republic Clubs. At a luncheon in February we celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Chapter. Our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Victor Seydel, was our guest of honor.

We have organized nine Children of the Republic Clubs and have presented a silk flag to each. We now have ten clubs. The Regent and Vice Regent recently visited the Benjamin Franklin Club in the rural school, where they found eighteen members doing splendid work. Our Regent, Mrs. Henry Clinton Taggart, presented this club with a silk flag, copies of the Flag Code and American's Creed.

In Americanization work we have given out thirty Immigrant's Manuals, printed in English and Italian. We have worked through the schools to reach the foreign born and urged them to fit themselves for good citizenship. We have distributed 450 flag codes in the city and rural schools. We have also placed them in store windows, the City Hall, Library and other public buildings. We have contributed \$55 to the American International College and we are 100 per cent in all causes sponsored by the National Society.

Our Regent and others have attended every one of the Naturalization Court services, have extended greetings to the new citizens and have presented each with a copy of the Manual, Flag Code and American's Creed. We have had one very interesting Americanization Day and one Children of the Republic program at our Chapter meetings. The Chapter has seen that the Flag was properly displayed at all times; we have also caused a large flag to be



TABLET PLACED ON THE LINCOLN SCHOOL BY THE STEVENS THOMSON MASON CHAPTER

displayed at each voting place on all election days.

On May 29, 1924, occurred the unveiling of a beautiful bronze tablet placed by the Chapter on the oldest schoolhouse in Ionia in which the first English children in northern and western Michigan were taught. Prior to that the children were taught in the home of one of the settlers. We have renamed this old building the W. B. Lincoln School, in honor of one of Ionia's first settlers, Dr. W. B. Lincoln. His great-grandson was present and unveiled the tablet. This service was attended by the school board, the faculty, citizens, High School students and many others. We have placed five Real Daughter markers this summer.

We have splendid support from our Board of Supervisors, for which we are most grateful.

KATE L. BENEDICT,
Historian.

General Richard Butler Chapter (Butler, Pa.) has now seventy-seven members and we have acquired a Chapter House of our own. Under the efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. T. H. Gillespie, the work has gone steadily forward.

In September, 1922, we held a memorial service at White Oak Springs, one of the old-

est burying grounds in Butler County. After appropriate services, markers were placed on the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Margaret McKinney, aged 95, put the first marker on the grave of her father-in-law, Peter McKinney, who served almost seven years in the Revolution. The other three markers were placed on the graves of Enos Graham, who served in a Delaware Regiment; John McLeod, who was aide-de-camp on the staff of General Anthony Wayne; and Daniel Graham, Sr., who served under Col. Richard Butler, afterward General Butler, for whom our town and Chapter are named.

Through the courtesy of the Butler School Board, we were given the use of the historic little school house at East Jefferson and Cliff Streets. On Flag Day, we unveiled a bronze tablet marking this as the first brick school house in Butler Borough. The ceremonies were attended by members of the Chapter, teachers and pupils of the school, Veterans of Foreign Wars and of the Civil War, Sons of the American Revolution and by members of the Boy Scouts. Presentation of the tablet was by our Regent, Mrs. Gillespie. George E. Howard, Vice President of the Board of Education, spoke on "Traditions of the School Building." Mrs. Louise MacLure, a Daughter and a former teacher of the school, gave some very interesting reminiscences of the days when this little building was the educational center of the town. Dr. W. O. Campbell, a former pupil and now of Sewickley, also delighted us with memories of fifty years ago.

Each year we give a prize to the High School pupil writing the best essay on a patriotic subject. We contribute to various local causes as well as to the schools and work designated by the National Society. Our Chapter has sent delegates to all State and National conferences.

General Richard Butler Chapter was one of the last to be organized by Mrs. Cook during her term as State Regent. Now that she is our National leader, we are inspired more than ever to take a worthy part in the great work of our Society.

MYRA ABRAMS CYPER,
Historian.

Daniel Brooks Chapter (Loogootee, Ind.). A new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized in Martin County, Indiana. Mrs. Eugenia C. Chappell of Shoals was the organizing agent and the meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Anna Brooks Schwei in Loogootee and the Chapter was launched with twenty-one members. Of these all but four are direct descendants of Daniel Brooks, who was the son of John and Lucy



DANIEL BROOKS AND WIFE (1781)

Brooks and who at the time of the battle of Concord was eleven years old, and was living at Lincoln, Massachusetts, with his parents. He was born September 6, 1764, and enlisted September 1, 1781, when he was but seventeen years old. He served until the end of the war. From the little town of Lincoln there were thirteen men of the Brooks family who marched with the Revolutionary army.

Thomas Jefferson Brooks, the youngest son of this Revolutionary ancestor, was born Dec. 29, 1805, and came to Martin County, Indiana, in 1823. He located in Hindostan, where are the beautiful falls which each year attract hundreds of visitors. On August 5, 1830, he married Susan Poore of Orleans, Indiana. For many years they made their home in Loogootee and the latter part of their lives they spent on their farm near here, where they both died.

The following officers for the new Chapter were elected: Mrs. Eugenia C. Chappell, Regent; Mrs. Harriet B. Ackerman, Vice Regent; Miss Edna Schvey, Recording Secretary; Miss Jeanette Dilley, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Amanda Houghton, Treasurer; Mrs. Georgie B. Stokes, Historian; Mrs. S. B. Chenoweth, Registrar; Miss Marian Schvey, Chaplain.

Mrs. Chappell and Mrs. Ackerman went as delegates to the State Conference, which was held in Marion in October. The Chapter meets once a month.

GEORGIE BENNETT STOKES,
Historian.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville, Ohio). Flag Day was celebrated at the Helen Purcell Home, with the residents of the home as guests

of the Chapter. A program was presented under the able direction of Miss Margaret Roach. The Rev. Mr. Whallon delivered an address, in which was included a short history of the American Flag. This was followed by songs and readings.

Constitution Day was observed with a fitting program. Mrs. C. D. Fraunfelter, Mrs. A. A. Frazier and Mrs. Wells each spoke. In November a joint meeting of Muskingum and Sarah Zane McIntire Chapters was held. A Thanksgiving program was given, after which refreshments were served. In February the Chapter met for a combined Washington and Lincoln celebration, which proved both interesting and instructive. The Daughters and their guests met with Mrs. Achauer for an evening meeting in March, and were entertained with a delightful musical program. Mrs. Charles Chappelear told of her visits to the McDowell home. She also played several of her own compositions.

Arbor Day was observed in April. Mrs. Lilienthal spoke of the "Trees of the South" dwelling particularly on the peach trees when in bloom. "Washington, the Tree City of the World," was presented by Miss Oldham, and Mrs. Kelly told of the "Native Trees of America." Mrs. Lilienthal read Van Dyke's poem, "Salute to the Trees."

During the past year we have contributed to the following causes: Liquidation and Endowment Fund, Eliz. Island, Harding Memorial, Soldiers' Monument, Fort Gower, Annette Phelps Memorial, Guernsey Memorial, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial and the Manual for Immigrants. We also sold four Block cer-



NEW CHAPTER HOUSE OWNED BY
CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAP-
TER, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

tificates. The money was secured from the proceeds of a rummage sale and gifts from members of the Chapter.

To Mrs. Lilienthal, who has worked so untiringly as Regent, we wish to give praise and thanks, and also to all who have assisted so generously with their time and talent.

MABEL GREINER,
Historian.

Captain John Harris Chapter (Norwich, N. Y.) has a membership of 125 and our meetings are held from October to June, inclusive. We have just completed a most successful year under the able leadership of our Regent, Miss Myra Shattuck. Our programs have been instructive and entertaining. In June we celebrated Flag Day with our neighboring Chapter, Tianderah, of Gilbertsville, by having a picnic. We were honored in an unusual way on that occasion by having as a guest of honor a Real Daughter, Mrs. Melissa Henry, of Poolville. Mrs. Henry was the daughter of Jeremiah Purdy, who lived and is buried north of the city, at Sherburne Four Corners.

This year \$25 was voted toward the fund for Monticello and \$25 was also given toward the support of the Veterans' Mountain Camp at Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks. The Chapter gave a prize of \$10 to the High School student having the highest standing in American history. Much interest has been shown in Americanization work. A night school has been organized to give instruction to foreigners, where the instructor uses the Manual furnished by the National Society. There were sixteen graduates this year and fitting exercises were held, after which the Chapter presented each

with a silk flag. Following the exercises refreshments were served. When our Library was recently remodelled, the Chapter presented a beautiful flag for use there.

On Washington's Birthday we entertained about 400 guests at the High School Auditorium. Our Regent, Miss Myra Shattuck, graciously welcomed each one. The High School orchestra gave a concert, after which Mr. Edward S. Moore introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Earl A. Bates, of Cornell University, who is State Extension worker among the Indians. Chief Jesse Lyons, of the Onondagas, spoke briefly.

The last meeting of the year was held with Miss Nellie Yale, at which time Mrs. Frank Skinner was elected Regent for the coming year.

MARJORIE CASE GIFFORD,
Historian.

Natchez Chapter (Natchez, Miss.) held an interesting meeting in November at the Natchez Hotel, with Mrs. Percy E. Quinn as hostess. The drawing rooms were most attractive, the color scheme of blue and white being carried out in the table decorations, place cards and refreshments. There were flowers and flags everywhere. Mrs. Alice Samuels, our Regent, presided, and Mrs. Quinn gave a report of the annual convention at Washington which was most interesting. She was the only delegate from the Natchez Chapter. A novel feature was the response to the roll call by



MRS. MELISSA HENRY, REAL DAUGH-
TER, WITH THE FIRST AND PRE-
SENT REGENTS OF CAPT. JOHN
HARRIS CHAPTER OF NORWICH,
AND TIANDERAH CHAPTER OF GIL-
BERTSVILLE, N. Y.

each member giving a two minute talk on the ancestor under whom she became a member of the National Society.

Other interesting matters were taken up, one of special importance being the marking early in 1925 by the Mississippi Daughters of the historic spot known as the Elizabeth Academy, at Washington, not many miles from Natchez. This was the first college in the world to give a degree to women. It was a pioneer institution for the higher education of women and conferred one degree in 1826. The buildings and grounds were donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Rooth and the school was named in her honor; the initial term began in November, 1818. Chilion F. Stiles was the first president and Mrs. Jane B. Sanderson was the first governess. The walls of this historic building still stand, though they are fast falling into decay. On the grounds are rows of cedar trees that mark the approach to the site.

ELIZABETH HUNTER BLEWETT,
Reporter.

Hannibal Chapter (Hannibal, Mo.). Our biggest Americanization project for the year was the purchase of a motion picture machine for use in the school at Iriasco, the home of the Atlas Portland Cement Plant, which is populated largely by Poles and Hungarians. The education committee announced at the end of each school semester an increase in the number of students to receive the D. A. R. books as awards for excellence in the study of American history. The teachers and students are becoming more interested each year. The Chapter voted a loan to a high-school student which will enable him to complete his senior year.

During the year tubercular soldiers of Hannibal, who have been sent cheer and comfort by the Chapter's tubercular fund, have expressed their gratitude. In addition to our regular contributions to local funds, we have voted a contribution to Kenmore. Our Regent, Miss Louise Hodgdon, entertained the Chapter at her home at a rag sewing day for the rugs for the Old Trails Tavern, an old inn at Arrow Rock which the State has bought for the Daughters to restore and maintain. It stands on the Santa Fe Trail and was the stopping place of Daniel Boone, Kitt Carson, Washington Irving, and many other famous characters of American history. The grave of a Revolutionary soldier has been located a few miles out from Hannibal. The State Highway Commission has replaced the marker of an old Indian trading post which was removed when the road was paved. We celebrated Flag Day with a picnic at the country home of one of our members. Our Regent has answered the question, "What do the D. A. R.'s do?" by arrang-

ing a program for the year taking up the various phases of National, State, and Chapter work.

MARIAN C. FETTE,
Recording Secretary.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Ind.) now owns the beautiful Chapter House shown in the picture. It was purchased in April, 1923, at a cost of \$28,000, and \$5,000 was added for improvements. The agreement of purchase had been made several months before that date, so that repairs were made and the house was ready for use at the April meeting.

Various committees have been working relative to the furnishings. The office is fully equipped with a substantial quality of mahogany and the front hall has a very beautiful old console table, the property of one of our oldest families for more than two hundred years. Besides the table there are two handsome chairs and a mirror. The dining room has an old sideboard, two console tables of great value, a mirror, a solid cherry table and chairs, all Colonial. Also beautiful silver and dishes. The kitchen and pantries are fully equipped. The rostrum in the Assembly Hall is furnished with gifts from members and friends. There are useful and valuable articles, among which are pictures of George and Martha Washington, tables, chairs, rugs, silver pieces, including a handsome silver service, dishes, pewter, many interesting old pictures and ornaments of various kinds. The piano committee has \$1,000 and we hope soon to have enough to buy a piano. Our quartet of unusually beautiful voices has given us all a great deal of pleasure, and they have done much to make our meetings a success. We all feel that we owe them a debt of gratitude.

We are planning to equip a library with historical and lineage books and we already have several choice volumes.

Mr. Eugene H. Darrach, the husband of our Regent, at his own expense has done much to improve the building. He employed helpers and workmen, who cleaned, repaired, and overhauled until the place was habitable. To Mr. and Mrs. Darrach we owe much; they have not only given most liberally, but for years they have contributed devoted and untiring service that we might own our Chapter House.

The co-operation of the various committees has been gratifying, and the results have been remarkable. We now have a home in which we take pride and in which we are looking forward to welcoming our friends and bestowing on them real Colonial hospitality.

FANNIE HAMILTON,
Historian.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter (Annapolis, Md.). There stands on St. John's College campus an old Tulip Poplar, listed in the Hall of Fame of the American Forestry Association as the "Liberty Tree." It is more than 600 years old. Under its branches in 1652 the Susquehannock Indians signed a treaty of peace with the colonists, and it was under this same tree that General Lafayette stood to review the college troops, Dec. 18, 1824, just one hundred years from which date an iron fence, the gift of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, was presented to the college, for the tree's protection from souvenir zealots, and to commemorate the aid of France during the War of the Revolution.

The ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of this gift were of an impressive nature, although characterized by simplicity. They were held in McDowell Hall, St. John's College, before an audience of distinguished people, including State officers of the National Society and townspeople.

Musical selections by a portion of the Naval Academy band, under the direction of Asst. Bandmaster Sima, preceded and interspersed the program, which was opened with an invocation by the Rev. Edward D. Johnson, D. D., rector of St. Anne's church. The Chairman of the "Tree Committee," Mrs. Philip R. Alger, made a few explanatory remarks bearing upon the gift and the occasion, and introduced the Regent, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, who made the presentation in a splendid address, outlining the history of the tree, the events that have taken place under its branches and especially emphasizing the important part that General Lafayette played in those events that made history. In closing, the Regent presented the key to the gate of the fence, tied with D. A. R. colors, blue and white, to President Garey, of St. John's College, who made the speech of acceptance on the part of the college.

The address of the occasion was made by Captain E. Lombard, Military Attaché of the French Embassy, who dwelt upon the amicable relations between his country and the United States and the great aid the latter nation had given the former in the World War, which served to link the friendship of the two countries more firmly.

The program closed with the Benediction by the Rev. Cornelius Warren, Rector of St. Mary's Church, and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, after which luncheon was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway, Mrs. Gassaway and Mrs. Alger receiving the guests, and Mrs. J. T. Bowers and Mrs. Frank A. Munroe serving.

EMMA ABBOTT GAGE, *Historian.*

Shanghai Chapter (Shanghai, China) met for the first time since its organization at the residence of United States Consul-General and Mrs. E. S. Cunningham. Seventeen American women, descendants of men and women who achieved American independence, were present at the meeting. The chair was taken by Mrs. Wilbur, who is acting regent, and who has just returned from America. The State Regent of the Orient, Mrs. T. S. Holt, was unable to be present. The Orient comprises China, Japan and the Philippines. Mrs. Holt is now organizing a Chapter in Japan.

Mrs. Wilbur spoke on the aims and ideals of the D. A. R., and outlined its purpose as a society to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to carry forward through future generations the ideals and spirit of the men and women who were the founders of the American republic.

"The Shanghai Chapter," said Mrs. Wilbur, "is a branch of the National Society, admitted by the National Board of Management in April, 1924. The Shanghai Chapter is not a club and may not affiliate with clubs."

After elaborating further on the great need for loyalty and patriotic devotion, Mrs. Wilbur closed her address.

Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham then addressed the meeting and after welcoming the organization to Shanghai spoke briefly to the group.

"Unfortunately, affairs in China lately have been in such a condition that I have had very little time to prepare a talk," he said. "I hope you will not think I am presuming in offering suggestions for your activities here to augment those you have already made yourselves.

"We have no monuments or memorials to erect or maintain here. However, the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence may be instilled into the minds of the American youth in China."

Mr. Cunningham also suggested that the Chapter obtain a complete list of the flags and shields of all the States, so that Americans here may become familiar with them. He closed with a reiteration of his welcome to the Chapter and expressed the pleasure of Mrs. Cunningham and himself for the privilege of entertaining the Chapter at its first official meeting in their home.

MRS. H. A. WILBUR,
Regent.

Nathan Hale Chapter (St. Paul, Minn.). Among the old buildings still standing in St. Paul is the one which was formerly the Pioneer Guard Hall, where the city's first Home Guard assembled. One of the leaders of the Guard

in 1861 was Josias King. In April of that year, when war was talked on every side, Governor Alexander Ramsey was in Washington. He offered to President Lincoln 1000 men and this offer was promptly accepted. The Governor immediately telegraphed the Lieutenant Governor to begin recruiting at once. At a meeting of the Pioneer Guards on April 15, 1861, Josias R. King was the first to sign his name as a volunteer for service.

To honor the memory of this man, Nathan Hale Chapter has placed a very beautiful bronze tablet and flag holder on one of the big pillars in the main entrance of the new Union Station in St. Paul. In June, 1923, the 168th anniversary of Nathan Hale's birth, with appropriate ceremonies, the tablet was unveiled. Many friends and guests were present to help make the occasion a memorable one.

In a brief address, the presentation was made by Mrs. Wesley J. Jameson, Regent of the Chapter. Judge Thomas D. O'Brien praised the Chapter for its effort to perpetuate the memory of such a man as Josias King and accepted the marker for the city of St. Paul. Mr. Robert A. Rice, Depot Superintendent, accepted it for the Depot Company.

The tablet bears a shield and a group of flags at the top, representing the cause for which Josias King fought. This is surmounted by a single star, typifying the North Star State. The border is a conventional design of the moccasin, Minnesota's State flower. The bronze eagle above the tablet holds a beautiful silk flag, the gift of our Regent, Mrs. Wesley J. Jameson.

KATHERINE WEBER EKSTRAND,
Historian

General James Cox Chapter (Kokomo, Ind.). One of the notable events in the history of our Chapter occurred on October 26, 1924, when the Flag pole and marker which we gave to Foster Park was dedicated. A large crowd was present to witness the exercises, and delegates were here from the Marion and Muncie Chapters. The Flag pole surmounts a cement base, this base bearing a bronze tablet indicating the purpose of the marker. The inscription reads as follows:

"Memorial to the Patriots of 1776, both civil and military, who gave to us our country, our flag, and our constitution: To those of 1812, the Mexican, the Civil, the Spanish-American, and World Wars, and to all loyal citizens, who have aided the United States by defending and promoting the ideals of liberty and justice."

"Erected in the year 1924 by the General James Cox Chapter, Daughters of the Ameri-



TABLET PLACED IN THE UNION
STATION, ST. PAUL, MINN. BY THE
NATHAN HALE CHAPTER

can Revolution, near the spot where was built the first church and school in Kokomo, Indiana."

The inscription on the tablet was written by Mrs. George W. Ross, who organized the General James Cox Chapter in 1905, and who also organized the General Israel Putnam Society, Children of the American Revolution, in 1924.

CLARA L. HAMILTON,
Historian.

Belvidere Chapter (Greenville, Miss.). In the Defence Day parade held here, our Chapter took a conspicuous part. A float and four cars were entered. The float depicted a Revolutionary scene, the making of our Flag by a group dressed in Colonial costumes. All were members of Belvidere Chapter. The four motors were elaborately decorated in the colors of the National Society, with flags, posters and insignia in colors.

The Chapter reports an interesting membership with a splendid group of officers. Monthly meetings are held in the various homes, while the business meetings are held in the D. A. R. room at the Greenville Public Library. A program, outlined the first of the year, is followed.



FLOAT OF BELVIDERE CHAPTER IN THE DEFENCE DAY PARADE,
SEPTEMBER 12, 1924, GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

By this the Colonial history of our State is covered in a series of interesting papers.

For the past two years the Chapter has maintained a scholarship at Tamassee. The first year this was attempted the funds were raised by the members bringing a "Birthday Gift" of money to the Anniversary Luncheon, the anniversary of the founding of the Chapter. One year the funds were secured by a most successful motion picture benefit, when an elaborate patriotic program was given in addition to the beautiful film, "The History of Our Flag." At Christmas we delighted in sending a box of gifts to "our school girl" at Tamassee, hoping to make her Christmas brighter and happier.

BESSIE BELL,
Historian.

Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter (Anderson, Ind.). Seventy-five members and guests were present at the Flag Day observance of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the home of Mrs. G. A. Lambert on Woodlawn Heights. The whole place was decorated with peonies and flags, carrying out the patriotic color scheme. The patriotic program arranged

for the afternoon included three groups of songs by Mrs. Kathleen Hampton, of Indianapolis, who sang, dressed in Colonial costume. The selections included: "In the Time of Roses," "In the Moonlight," "Story of Our Flag," "Phyllis Has Such Charming Graces," "Robin Adair," and "Sweet Genevieve." Following the address of David J. Thornton, of Pendleton, pastor of the Christian Church there, "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience.

The color scheme of red and white was carried out even in the refreshments served by the hostesses, who included Miss Winifred Cain, Miss Juliet Crittenberger, Mrs. W. C. Roush, and Mrs. Myron Reynolds.

New officers elected at the last meeting were installed and new committees for the year were announced. The officers included Mrs. I. E. May, Regent; Mrs. L. V. Mays, Vice-Regent; Mrs. O. B. Christie, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. Larmore, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. T. Dorste, Registrar; Mrs. V. H. Nulle, Historian; Mrs. S. L. Van Petten, Chaplain.

V. H. NULLE,
Historian.

Philip Livingston Chapter (Howell, Mich.) has had two successful years under the Regency of Mrs. R. B. McPherson. Our study has been United States history, taking the administrations of Hays, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland. Constitution Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. William McPherson, III. The State Regent, Mrs. Victor Seydel, was present and gave an interesting address. Our Regent, Mrs. McPherson, entertained Mrs. Seydel and the local Board at luncheon. Benjamin Franklin Day, Indian Day and Michigan Day have each been appropriately celebrated.

The most important event of the year occurred when a tablet was unveiled marking an old Indian Trail. After the invocation by the Rev. E. P. Bennett, the ritualistic work of the order was conducted by the Regent. Mrs. Glenn Burkhardt sang the Star Spangled Banner. At the close all joined in singing America. Two little girls, Mary and Frances Huntington, unveiled the tablet. The Regent gave a short address outlining the purpose of the tablet to commemorate the passing of the Red Man. The Hon. Francis J. Shields gave an interesting address. He spoke of the Pottawattomie and Chippewa tribes who came here summers to plant their corn in the oak openings, returning to the dense forests in the north during the winters. He also contrasted the fine paved way we have now with the old trail. About two rods north of the tablet the first house in Howell was erected in 1834.

Flag Day was celebrated at the home of our Regent. Mrs. McPherson gave an account of

the founding of the Chapter and the work and principles for which we have stood during the fourteen years since the founding of our organization. Mrs. A. L. Smith gave an account of the origin of our Service Flag. Mrs. George Barnes read an original poem, written especially for the occasion.

We have a membership of fifty-four, thirteen of whom are subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Our new Regent is Miss Frances Huntington.

AUGUSTA D. BARNES,
Historian.

Parson Roby Chapter (Saugus, Mass.). On May 11, 1924, we dedicated our first boulder and tablet on the green in Clifftondale Square. The boulder was the gift of Mr. James Russell Hatch, who represents one of the old families of the town. Saugus was founded in 1629. The Clifftondale part was settled a year later by Edward Baker, who was granted forty acres of land. For many years the village was known as Sweetser's Corners and descendants of that family have helped us in placing this tablet and boulder. Their names appear on the tablet and it is the wish of the Chapter to perpetuate all the old family names and achievements. The tablet is placed as a memorial to the patriots of Saugus who immediately responded to the call to arms on April 19, 1775.

The beautiful exercises were simple and were witnessed by many of the townspeople. The Regent and founder, Mrs. William L. Peck, acted as mistress of ceremonies. After a



BOULDER MARKING AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL, HOWELL, MICHIGAN. ERECTED
MAY 26, 1923, BY PHILIP LIVINGSTON CHAPTER



BOULDER ERECTED BY PARSON ROBY CHAPTER, SAUGUS, MASSACHUSETTS

prayer, offered by the Rev. Shirley Coffin, the entire gathering joined in the salute to the Flag. The town had raised its flag in honor of the occasion, and the boulder stands near the foot of the flag pole. Greetings were extended by Mrs. John B. Lang, who succeeds Mrs. Peck as Regent. A patriotic response was made by the Hon. Frank P. Bennett, Jr., who spoke of many happenings and people of this town. A male quartette sang, followed by a reading by Mrs. Paul Wadsworth of that part of the by-laws of the National Society which explains the objects of the organization. Mr. George Sweetser, of Wellesley, gave a splendid address and a resumé of Saugus people and activities. The tablet was unveiled by Clement J. Smith, Jr., and Jeanette Sweetser, two children directly descended from the Sweetser family and from Parson Roby himself. Mrs. Peck, our Regent, presented the boulder to the town and it was accepted by Mr. Holmes, Chairman of the Selectmen. The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. Charles MacDuffee.

The Chapter has always tried to respond to all the calls of the State and National organizations. We have accomplished much in our own town, through the efforts of our Historic Spots Committee. This committee has made a noticeable start in restoring an old cemetery which contains the graves of many of the founders of our town. We have given \$10 each year to the

boy and girl in Junior High School who has made the highest grade in American history. We have helped in various community undertakings. On Arbor Day a tree was planted, with appropriate exercises, on Round Hill, as a memorial to an unknown soldier and as a protest against the destruction of this hill, which appears on the Town Seal. At the following town meeting, an article appeared in the town warrant as a further plea for its preservation, and it was voted to grant the request.

It is our hope to accomplish much during the next few years and to increase in membership, always doing our share in the great work of the National Society.

MARION P. PECK,
Founder and First Regent.

Samuel Ashley Chapter (Claremont, N. H.) has had a successful year under the Regency of Mrs. Ernest L. Elliott, who is the daughter of Mrs. Minnie Ladd Leete. Mrs. Leete was a charter member and the third Regent of the Chapter. We have eighty-eight resident, twenty-five non-resident, one associate member, and two Real Daughters. Of the latter one lives in town and is able to attend most of the meetings. She is Mrs. Caroline Hassam Randall, daughter of Stephen Hassam, who carried water to the soldiers at Bunker Hill.

We have had four generations members of our Chapter: Mrs. Mary Brown (Wells) Burdick, charter member and Real Daughter; Mrs. Lucinda Wells Johnson, charter member; Mrs. Emma Johnson Weinman and Mrs. Theresa Weinman Joseph.

We hold ten meetings a year, eight program and two business meetings, and a joint celebration on Washington's birthday and the birthday of the Chapter. The programs this year have proved very interesting. One especially entertaining one was a "Grandmothers' Afternoon," when the Chapter Grandmothers furnished the program.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a party to our members and invited guests. As an Americanization element we invited a group of young Russian girls, who sang for us and gave recitations and instrumental music. The children of the Chapter also participated, the chief feature being the minuet danced in Colonial costume. The hall was decorated with flags and the insignia and colors of the National Society. Refreshments were served, including a birthday cake decorated with twenty-seven candles, the years of the Chapter.

We have unveiled a bronze tablet in memory of the forty-four Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Broad Street Cemetery. All of the patriotic societies of the town participated. Following is the program: America, sung by all; Prayer, by the Rev. A. C. Ferrin, S. A. R.; Address by Mrs. Ernest Elliott, the Regent;

Unveiling the tablet, Commander Irving A. Hurd, G. A. R.; Flag Salute; Address, Mrs. Walter H. Story, New Hampshire State Historian; Taps, sounded by Sergeant-at-Arms Darwin Davis of the American Legion.

On Memorial Day the Chapter decorates the graves in this cemetery, also twenty-five Revolutionary soldiers' graves in West Claremont, five in North Goshen, and one on a hill farm in Unity, which we located and marked recently through the efforts of Mrs. Mary Colby.

We have placed in our library a set of bookcases to hold our Chapter books, which includes a complete set of Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls, presented to us by Mrs. Anna Lovering Christopher, Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire.

BERENICE WEBB PUTNAM,
Historian.

Os-co-hu Chapter (Troy, Pa.). As a part of its share in educational work and also for the purpose of increasing interest in our laws and establishing a familiarity with the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, our Chapter offered two prizes of \$5 and \$10 in gold to the students of the Troy High School for the best essay on the subject chosen, "The Constitution of the United States and the Present Generation's Duty in Preserving It."

One hundred and seven students competed and the subject was splendidly treated. Prizes were awarded to Miss Hope Crouch, a senior,



COLONIAL MINUET DANCED BY CHILDREN OF SAMUEL ASHLEY CHAPTER,
CLAREMONT, N. H.

and to Marshall Whitehead, a junior. The essays were read by the writers at the school exercises held on Washington's Birthday. The awards were presented by the Regent, Mrs. Everett E. Van Dyne. Mrs. Van Dyne supplemented the work of the Chapter by personally giving three choice books as rewards for the best averages of American history to students of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades at the close of their year's work.

As members of the Chapter had the year before studied the Constitution under the direction of Mrs. Sarah Willett, this method of co-operation with the schools was a satisfactory way of observing the suggestions of the National Society.

SUSAN D. WRENCH,
Corresponding
Secretary.

Champlain Chapter
(Port Henry and Crown Point, N. Y.) numbers about thirty members, with twenty resident members.

In October, 1923, the Chapter dedicated a granite boulder to the memory of General Israel Putnam. There is a bronze tablet on the face of the boulder stating the following facts:

182 feet north of this spot stood the oak to which Israel Putnam was tied and tortured by the Indians in 1755. Erected in 1922 by the Champlain Chapter of The Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our Regent, Mrs. A. E. Phelps, gave the dedicatory address. After a prayer, the address of the afternoon was made by the Rev. George Buck. He recounted the stories that have been handed down to us by tradition, of the capture, torture, and rescue of General Putnam. There were many present, the school children taking part in the exercises.

Each year a prize of \$5 is given for the best standing in American history in the seventh and eighth grades of the Port Henry and Crown Point schools. Five hundred copies of the Flag Code and the American's Creed have been put in the schools of Port Henry, Mineville, and Crown Point. During the past year we gave \$7.25 to the Manual; \$7.25 toward the

Memorial Bell; \$2 toward the Philippine Scholarship Fund; \$10 to the International College at Springfield; \$2 to the Ellis Island Relief Fund; \$25 to Tamassee, and \$5 to the Martha Berry School. Two boxes of supplies have been sent to Ellis Island.

We hope to mark at least four Revolutionary soldiers' graves this coming year. The names in an old record book were copied and typed copies were sent to our State Historian.

A. B. TRIMBLE, *Historian.*

George Clinton Chapter (Clinton, O.). We have had a prosperous year, with many fine programs. We have been interested in educational work, and all of our obligations have been met. Our Chapter was represented at the State Conference and at the Continental Congress by our Regent, Miss Effie Allen.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a luncheon served in our newly furnished Chapter Room. We are very happy over the improvements we have been able to make in the Wilmington Public Library. Our ever-generous member, Elouisa F. King Nichols, has given most liberally, mindful of the needs of our young people. She selects the worth-while books and each year gives many new juvenile books.

We celebrated the silver anniversary of the Library in February. All members of George Clinton Chapter became members of the Library Association, and as such we are held responsible for the Library. The first day was Wilmington Day, and we kept open house both afternoon and evening. The second day was Chapter Day and the last was County Library Day. On that occasion an able address was given by H. S. Hirchberg, the State Librarian.

We have contributed to the following: Instructor at Ellis Island, \$2.28; George Washington Memorial, \$7.50; Tamassee, \$10; Lincoln Memorial University, \$5; Pine Mountain School, \$5; Immigrant's Manual, \$19; National Annual Dues, \$67; Room at Public Library, \$240.

AMY FULLER HALE,
Historian.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, January 31, 1925

ON CALL of the President General a special meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the Board Room at 11 a. m. Saturday, January 31, 1925. Those present were, *National Officers*: Mrs. Cook, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Anderson. *State Regents and State Vice-Regents*: Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Hobart, and Mrs. Willey.

The meeting was called to order by the President General and all united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Brosseau was appointed to serve as Secretary Pro Tem.

Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General, presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 2,380 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 2,380 applicants for membership.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried. The ballot was cast and the President General declared these 2,380 applicants admitted to membership.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred H. Brosseau, reported 116 applicants of former members for reinstatement, and moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for*

the reinstatement of 115 former members, they having complied with the requirements of the By-Laws. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried. Ballot was cast and the President General declared these former members reinstated.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, then presented her report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Miriam Rice Du Bois Elmore, at Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Alice Hetty Record, at Pikeville, Ky.; Mrs. Grace Bordeleau Agate, at Lafayette, La.; Mrs. Julia Eliza Allen Baker, at Lake Charles, La.; Mrs. Carrie Chase Pollock, at Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Mrs. Hannah Jane Ripple, at Cochocton, Ohio; Mrs. Mattie Bell Scott Dodson, at Humboldt, Tenn.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WILLIAM S.) FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker moved: *That the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted, covering confirmation of seven Organizing Regents.* Motion was seconded by Miss Gilbert and carried.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
Acting Secretary for
ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
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